The Philanthropist.

VOLUME V. NO. 18. CINCINNATI, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1841. WHOLE NO. 251

THE PHILANTHROPIST,

LISHED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE OHIO STATE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.
Main st., between 4th & 5th, East side.
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

SAMUEL A. ALLEY, Printer.

TERMS.—TWO DOLLARS a year in advance. on business should be directed to the Publishing Agent, WILLIAM DEARLOVE—those relating to the editorial department, to the EDITOR—In all cases post paid.

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For one square of 16 lines, or less, one insertion, $0 50
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For the Philanthropist.

COMMUNICATED BY DR. BRISBANE.

(Continued from last week.)

As soon as the services closed Deacon Poineer requested the church to meet for business at his house the Tuesday following—the business to have reference to the new meeting house.

I [illegible] extract from the records of the church the proceedings of that evening. premising that I attended the meeting because I was chairman of the building committee.

"*Cincinnati, October 6th*, 1840.

A special meeting of the church held at the house of brother Poineer, was organized by calling brother Fenner to the chair as moderator for the evening. Deacon Poineer stated the object of the meeting to be to consult the church as to what part of the new meeting house the building committee should proceed to finish, inasmuch as the pecuniary means of the church were at present too limited to complete the whole.

Question before the church, what part of the new house shall be fitted up for divine worship, at present, seeing our means are too limited to complete the whole.

On motion,

Resolved, That the building committee be, and they are hereby instructed to finish the school room as soon as practicable.

On motion,

Resolved, That we adopt the 2d resolution offered to the church by the Pastor Tuesday September 22d. For adopting 17; against it 11.

Our Pastor stated that as his letter of resignation had been rejected by a large majority of the church, he felt no disposition to dissent; but would withdraw that resignation and consider himself the pastor of the church."

Here let it be observed that this was a meeting called by one opposed to the resolution. The chair was occupied by one opposed to the resolution. And I will add I knew nothing of any intention to bring forward the subject of that resolution again. It was done without any consultation with myself. Yet, the language used on that occasion about myself was so indecorous that a brother present said he would have to leave the room unless his Pastor could be treated with more respect.

I closed the meeting with prayer, and the first word that saluted my ear as I rose from my knees was "*hypocrite*." In what connection it was used by the member who uttered it I do not know. I can only say for myself that I was sincere in what I said, and in what I prayed. My own conduct towards all the brethren and sisters was respectful, and my feelings certainly kind. But when the meeting closed two of them refused my hand when I as usual offered it with a respectful "*good evening*." Indeed I was on that occasion as I had been before and have been since, treated with marked indignity.

The succeeding sabbath I preached an appropriate sermon, which, (although there is nothing in it on the subject of slavery,) was felt to be so applicable to certain persons, that it excited very much their anger against me, and became the occasion of increased severity in their remarks to me and about me. The sermon may be useful to your readers irrespective of its connexion in this place, and therefore I trust it will not be considered inappropriate to your columns.

Sermon.

ACTS XXIV. 5. "We have found this man a pestilent fellow and a mover of sedition."

This was a charge made against the Apostle Paul. With what of justness his history will tell. When he was unconverted he was violent in his opposition to christianity. He held the clothes when Stephen was martyred. He afterwards employed himself in bringing to punishment whomsoever he found calling upon the Lord Jesus. But whilst he was thus engaged the grace of God arrested him. On his way to Damascus the Lord Jesus appeared to him and taught him that his opposition to his church was vain. He became convicted and his heart was converted. He now began himself to preach the name and the Gospel he had before despised. And with his change of sentiments his disposition changed; for whereas he was before a persecutor and a murderer, he now sought the prosperity of the church and the well being of the whole human family. Here was no longer a thirst for blood, but he labored with all his might to promote the spiritual and eternal happiness of all to whom he could address himself either by preaching or by epistles. There was no labor of which he was capable that he did not take upon himself, to effect this great object: there was no privation which he could endure that he did not endure to effect the purposes of his apostleship. He labored with all his might for the cause of Christ and the salvation of souls. And yet this man was called a pestilent fellow and a mover of sedition. Surely the people thought so when they said so. But upon what grounds could such a charge be supported? Let us see what mode of reasoning might have been adopted to make the case a clear one against him.

1st. He preached an unpopular doctrine. The name christian was in that day and in that country a name of reproach. It was an exceedingly odious title. It was the name of a sect that was every where spoken against. Kings, princes, nobles, plebeians & even slaves despised the name. Nothing could have been a greater reproach than to be called a christian. And you know my friends that even to this day and in this country many are afraid to profess christianity lest they might have the finger of scorn pointed at them. But it was infinitely more odious in the apostle's day. And yet he gloried in being a christian and tried to make others christians. He entered the synagogues and the market places; and every where endeavored to prevail upon the people to become christians. Now what could have been more calculated to raise an excitement and arouse the passions of the people than to preach to them so unpopular a subject and to attempt to discuss even in the synagogues and in the temple a doctrine that they so despised. Methinks some said.—"It is too bad to have such things discussed in this congregation. for we shall surely be called *christians* if we allow it. How horrible it will be to have our meeting house called a christian meeting house! It will sound so mean—Every respectable person will keep away from us and our congregation will dwindle away to nothing." But nevertheless Paul kept on preaching every opportunity he had, and if he could not preach in a synagogue he would preach his unpopular doctrine even in the streets—surely then they had good grounds for the charge that he was a pestilent fellow and a mover of sedition. A man that would so outrage popular sentiment and would so push his despised christianity upon a congregation whether they wished to hear it or not, must most assuredly be a pestilent fellow and a mover of sedition.

2. He preached a doctrine that was generally held to be unscriptural. The Jews did not understand the old Scriptures as having any reference to him whom they had crucified and slain. They could not perceive any thing about Jesus of Nazareth in the Books of Moses, or the Psalms or the Prophets—No such doctrine as the doctrine of the resurrection could the Sadducees see; no such doctrine as the doctrine of the cross could the Pharisees see. The preaching of the cross was to the Jews a stumbling block; for their eyes did not see and their hearts did not understand any scripture inculcating any such doctrine. There were learned scribes whose whole business it was to study and to explain the law and the prophets; there were distinguished Rabbis who gave their comments upon the sacred book; there were masters in Israel to whom the common people looked as guides, there was the great chief Priest and there was the august Sanhedrim; and all these concurred in shewing that the scriptures did not teach according to the doctrines of Paul. Yet Paul would preach his belief and warn the Jews that they were turning their backs upon the doctrines of him who speaketh from heaven. He would undertake to prove to them that Moses prophesied and typified Jesus Christ; that David did the same, that Isaiah did the same; that all holy prophets and patriarchs taught the coming of Jesus and the establishing of his kingdom. But the Jews did not believe one word of it. They felt confident that he Paul did not interpret the Scriptures right; and therefore they insisted he should not speak and teach and preach such doctrine in their synagogues. They were unscriptural doctrines and he was doing violence to the word of God, and giving false interpretations; and in their zeal for the cause of religion—what they conceived to be true religion; in their great anxiety for preserving the purity of the Scriptures, they cried out against Paul.—They insisted he should not speak in this name. Was there any thing unreasonable in their opposition? They did not think there was. They thought themselves right and they thought Paul wrong. Ought not Paul to have yielded to the united judgment of brethren he had been so long acting with? Ought he not to have suspected himself of error of judgment; of being carried away by a new doctrine that had worked improperly upon his feelings and made him an enthusiast, a fanatic? But no; Paul still preached the doctrines of the gospel—He still persisted against them all, that he was preaching what the fathers had taught—Some thought he was mad. Festus said to him much learning hath made thee mad—No, says Paul, I am not mad most noble Festus, but speak forth the words of truth and soberness.—Now, my brethren, just think of it, that Paul should so stand out against so many learned men; so many men that were highly esteemed by the people for their piety; and persevere in preaching what they conceived to be unscriptural doctrine.—Was it not reasonable, therefore, that they should regard him a dangerous man? a man that ought to be put down. They so believed and therefore they called him a pestilent fellow and a mover of sedition among the Jews.

3. He was regarded a dangerous man because he preached doctrines that were subversive of the politics of the country.—He preached against idolatry; and the worship of heathen Gods was supported by the laws of the land.—The Priests were appointed by law; the whole Pagan fabric he was endeavoring to subvert when he visited Greece and Rome was under the protection of Government—and when he was discussing Paganism he was bringing politics into the synagogue or into the temple—was it right that he should introduce into religious meetings subjects that were calculated to produce political excitement?—that would rouse into angry passions the multitude, and finally raise a political party that would destroy even with the sword the Pagan power, as it did turn out finally in the days of Constantine?—Was it right that he should thus foment political discord? But seeing that such would be its tendency, he nevertheless attacked the principles of Paganism and of Judaism and he preached every where that men should change their habits and their mode of worship; that they should come out from the support of principles by which the Government of the country was sustained, and worship that Jesus whose cross was to the Jews a stumbling block and to the Greeks foolishness.—They felt that what he preached was laying the axe at the root of Cesar's empire; and that he was also raising a party that would change the whole policy of Judaism; and therefore it appeared reasonable to charge him with being a pestilent fellow and a mover of sedition and whose doctrine was turning the world upside down.

4. Another reason why he might have been regarded a pestilent fellow, was the harsh and strong language which he sometimes used.—He told the learned Athenians that they were an ignorant and superstitious people. He called the Galatians "foolish Galatians."—He adopted the language of one of the Poets and said the Cretans are always liars.—He called the High Priest of the Jews a whited wall—such harsh language as this is considered by many indicative of a bad spirit and those against whom it was intended to apply would naturally be irritated; and feel indignant against Paul for it.—But he was plain in his speech and gave what he conceived the truth without regarding how it would suit refined ears.—Yet such language, such plain dealing will excite passion where there is not grace enough to receive it in a right spirit.—Hence Paul might have been considered a pestilent fellow and a mover of sedition.

Such my hearers may have been the reasoning by which the charge against Paul may have been sustained—and to this it might have been added in confirmation that almost every where he went he produced an uproar—at Phillippi, for instance he preached his strange doctrines, and so affected a certain damsel that she no longer brought gain to her masters. The consequence was they caught Paul, drew him with his partner Silas into the market place before the magistrates, saying these men, being Jews, exceedingly trouble our city, and teach customs which are not lawful for us to receive, neither to observe being Romans.—The multitude rose up against them, the magistrates had them beaten and they were hurried off to prison and fastened in stocks—see now what an uproar he made in Philippi. Follow him thence to Thessalonica. There he preached his unpopular doctrine again until a mob was raised of lewd fellows of the baser sort, and they assaulted the house of Jason; and they cried out "These that have turned the world upside down have come hither also" and "do contrary to the decrees of Cesar." Again, he went to Athens and began to dispute in the synagogues and in the market daily—and he stood up before the court of Areopagus, and dared to say to the proud Athenians that God "hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth, and hath determined the times before appointed and the bounds of their habitation." He declared also against idolatry, and preached the resurrection; and he went on in such a strain that they mocked and ridiculed him—Again, in Achaia he so stirred up the people that they carried him before Gallio the deputy, saying, This fellow persuadeth men to worship God contrary to the law. Again, he went to Ephesus, and oh! what an uproar he raised there! The whole city was filled with confusion—and in order to put down the influence of Paul's preaching the multitude cried out for two hours together, Great is Diana of the Ephesians! Then he went to Jerusalem and so exasperated the people there, that there was a great cry, "Men of Israel help! This is the man that teacheth all men every where against the people and the law and this place. and further brought Greeks also into the temple and hath polluted this holy place." And all the city was moved and the people ran together and they took Paul and drew him out of the temple—and all Jerusalem was in an uproar, and the infuriated mob beat Paul without judge or trial. The multitude cried, Away with him. Now, my friends, is not all this history about as conclusive evidence against Paul as a pestilent fellow and a mover of sedition as the most of people require for a man's condemnation?—Shall we not then concur in the belief that Paul was justly chargeable with being a disturber of the peace, with setting men at variance one with another—with jeoparding the interests of the community, with trying to subvert the long established principles of Kingdoms and Empires, and all the relations of society? Shall we not say he was indeed a pestilent fellow and a mover of sedition? Perhaps my friends, if we had lived in his day we should have said so—we should have regarded him a bad and wicked man and have joined in the cry, Away with him.

But we live in an age when the results of Paul's preaching and other labors are the admiration of all civilized nations, and give the prospect of their becoming the admiration of the whole world. Instead of our regarding him a pestilent fellow, we honor him as the great apostle of truth—we see that he was a persecuted man, persecuted because he preached the truth—we see that instead of his having been the standard bearer of a wicked cause, he wss the preacher of doctrines of common concern to all mankind—we see that he published good will to men—that his great business was to shew God in Christ reconciling the world unto himself, and to unite the children of men and to gather them together, despots and subjects, oppressors and the oppressed, masters and slaves, into one harmonious family in Christ Jesus. His great purpose was to win and to save souls, and therefore he studied not the doctrine of expediency as is taught in modern days. He never shunned to declare the whole counsel of God, nor did he write an epistle shewing the "limitations of human responsibility." There were dangers all around him and he moved in constant jeopardy of his life, but his language was, "none of these things move me, neither count I my life dear unto myself, so that I might finish my course with joy, and the ministry which I have received of the Lord Jesus, to testify the Gospel of the grace of God." "I am ready, not to be bound only, but also to die at Jerusalem, for the name of the Lord Jesus." "The Holy Ghost witnesseth in every city that bonds and afflictions abide me." And my friends, ho was the instrument of turning many thousands from darkness to the marvellous light of the Gospel. He was the instrument of plucking many souls from the horrible pit and the miry clay of sin. Oh! who can number the thousands and the tens of thousands, yea the millions, who by the preaching and the writings of Paul shall in the last great day be received into the kingdom of immortal glory! Little did his revilers and persecutors think that the despised name of christian, which he bore, would become an honored name in the earth. Little did they think that those who followed him even as he followed Christ would be received into the Kingdom of grace and glory and they themselves be cast out who were opposing his doctrines as contrary to the teachings of the patriarchs and prophets. But so it is, the first shall be last and the last first, I shall close this subject with but two reflections.

1st. Let us be careful, my hearers, how we oppose ourselves to doctrines before we fully investigate them and be certain that we understand them. God in his wise providence allows many things to be shrouded in darkness for a long time, and winks at the times of ignorance and yet afterwards calls upon all men every where to repent. Take for instance the reformation by Luther. How many centuries was it that men were blinded by the false principles of the church of Rome; and how difficult was it for the early reformers to open the eyes of the people to the true principles of religion? Take thought, my brethren, and do not suppose yourselves at liberty to neglect the investigation of any moral or religious question that may arise in society. Prove *all* things and hold fast to that which is good.

2nd. Let my unconverted friends ask themselves the question—can we without ruin to our souls neglect that religion for the propagation of which Paul was so zealous, that he endured every privation, every indignity and every species of persecution to establish it in the earth? Oh! my fellow sinner, it is a fearful account you will have to render when you stand before the Judgment seat of Christ, for not heeding the precious doctrines handed down to you by the great apostle of the Gentiles—and why do you resist his holy and gracious doctrines? Is there any thing you can gain by your adherence to the world and your opposition to Christ? But perhaps you say, you have no opposition to Christ—you think highly of christianity and you wish you were a christian yourself—you would not persecute Paul if he were here to preach to you: nor do you despise any of the faithful ministers of the Gospel—you attend upon service and you listen to the word, and some of you, yea, many of you are almost persuaded to be christians. But still you love the world and the things of the world. and you cannot like Paul give up all for Christ. There is too one honest purpose about you. If ever you become a christian, you do not wish to be a half hearted one. You do not wish to be like many Professors who can talk very well about God's love to them, but show very little in their lives of their love to God—You wish to be just like Paul—to give your whole heart to Jesus and dedicate your whole self to the Lord or else you will not make a profession of christianity. Keep to your purpose, my friends, and do not trust the eternal destinies of your soul to a mere formal profession. There is worldly minded christianity enough already. There are enough to come in for the loaves and fishes, but very few to stand the persecutions and to bear the self denials which Paul did. But there are no almost christians in heaven—and, my friends, since it is your wish to be true and good christians when you do come out from the world, I beseech you to take up your cross at once, and show yourselves as inquirers after the right way. Seek the Lord now. Inquire of him now, Lord what wilt thou have me to do? To day if ye will hear his voice harden not your hearts—may the spirit of God soften your hearts and convert your souls.

For the Philanthropist.

KIDNAPPING AT OBERLIN.

Oberlin, Feb. 27th, 1841.

DR. BAILEY:—A scene of a most exciting character has just transpired in this place.—Last Wednesday evening three kidnappers plunged into our midst, seized upon a colored man and his wife, and attempted to escape with their victims.

Between the hours of 8 and 9 in the evening, the three professed Kentuckians, accompanied by a constable from Pittsfield, five miles South of Oberlin, named Whitney, attacked the house of Mr. Leonard Page, who lives nearly a mile east of our Institution. Having placed a Kentuckian on each side of the house, the constable and the other knocked at the door for admission. Receiving no response, they opened it and entered on their own responsibility. They first found Mrs. Page and her family, among whom was a young lady. Upon those they made an assault, threatening their lives if they attempted to escape from the room, or to offer the least resistance. They next passed into the sitting-room, when they found Mr. Page and asked him if a colored man called Jefferson, *alias* Elias, was there—Mr. Page replied that none was there of that name. Said the constable, there must be such a man here and we will search the house for him. The Kentuckian said he had stolen two horses, and must be caught. Mr. Page demanded their authority—the constable then produced a writ which had been issued by Whitney, a Justice of the Peace in Pittsfield. Supposing the writ to be legal, Mr. Page offered no resistance, and remarking to the constable, "I should think you would not engage in such business," he opened the door to the room in which was a colored man, known here by the name of Johnson. The constable calling for help, entered the room, and the Kentuckian who was with him, asked the colored man if his name was Jefferson. The colored man remaining silent, he went forward, and turning up his lip examined his teeth and said, this is the man. By this time the other two entered, and each with a bowie-knife in one hand, and a pistol in the other. The constable next inquired for Jane. Mr. Page said he did not know where she was. Constable then searched the closet and failing to find her there, he searched the bedroom, here he found her under the bed, and commanded her to come out, which she did immediately. Having brought them together, he called for the manacles, and was about putting them on when the man sprung for the window to escape.—The constable seized him by the collar, presented his pistol, and told him if he attempted to escape, he would blow him through. Mr. Page advised the colored man to submit patiently. They then put on the manacles. While this was in progress, the other two kidnappers with their weapons of death in their hands were violently threatening any one who should attempt to interfere. After it was done, all the three backed Page up to the wall, each with a pistol in one hand and a bowie-knife in the other. One of them by the name of Whitford, who says he is a member of the Baptist church, but who seemed more like an alien spirit from beneath, thrust his pistol against Page's breast, drew back his other hand with the bowie-knife, and vociferated, "you dough-faced Oberlinite, I'll spill your heart's blood—I'll teach you to harbor runaway negroes, you dough-face;" the other two repeated about the same language, but the constable interfered, urging them to do no violence and stopped their assault upon Page. They then left the house with the two on foot, manacled together by the hands.

The alarm was soon communicated to the village. At a meeting of the citizens of Oberlin, which was at that that time in progress, a committee of eight was appointed to follow them with special instructions in reference to these two points. 1st, To see that the so called fugitives should not be carried off without due process of law. 2d, That no violence should be offered to the kidnappers. This committee with some 30 others pursued and overtook them about two miles from the village. The kidnappers being called on to stop, one said to another we shall have to stop at the first house, which was about 20 rods in advance. They immediately pressed forward to the house and entered it. Had they not been overtaken, it was manifestly their design to travel all night, for one of them said to the negro when arrested, "you don't stop to-night." We also learned from another source that this was their design. Soon after their entering the house, Bro. A. D. Barber and others came up to the door, which was soon opened by the constable and his Kentucky posse.—Says the constable—"stand back. *stand back*, or I will blow you through; gentlemen, cock your pistols." this they did. Their authority was demanded, and they were assured that if they had proper legal authority, they should not be molested—that we would not violate the law, but were determined to see that the colored people had a fair trial. Constable said, "if you will pledge me on your honor that we shall not be injured, I will read my authority, but if you do interfere, we will shoot you down." One of the *Kentucky posse* said, "gentlemen, we do not blame you. but we have not taken so much pains without determining to take more if necessary." Another said, "we can kill at least ten of you." Indeed, they seemed to carry two or three pistols a piece, besides their bowie-knives. Constable then said, "don't you know you are breaking the laws of Ohio?"—Bro. Barber replied, "no, we don't know any such thing. We are law-abiding citizens, and if you will produce proper legal authority, I pledge my word that these individuals shall return without molesting you." The warrant was then read, which at the time, we supposed legal, but which proved in the result entirely the contrary. We then demanded that some of our number should go along, and see that the colored people were not abused and had a fair trial; upon which the constable commanded C. L. Carrier one of our citizens, to assist him.—All the others immediately returned to the village, and the constable and his party removed to a tavern about two miles distant, where they put up for the night, fearing lest they should be pursued if they attempted to proceed farther. Upon returning to Oberlin, a warrant was issued for their apprehension, but finding they had put up for the night, it was concluded to defer taking them till morning, taking the precaution to station some to watch the road in each direction, lest they should escape without giving the colored people a fair trial.

In the morning finding a large number with E. S. Hamlin Esq. of Elyria, who had been sent for during the night, collected at an early hour, and determined to secure a fair trial, they began to be in trouble, and sent to Elyria for counsel. After some delay, finding the case must be brought before a Judge in the county, and not a Justice of the Peace, as they had hoped, they concluded to go to Elyria, and chose 10 Oberlin men as their body guard. Arrived at Elyria, the kidnappers took the negroes to the Franklin House, which we mention that the friends of freedom may shun it, because it has taken arms for oppression, and for about 4 hours guarded them so strictly that when a Baptist Clergyman went to talk with them about religion, one of the kidnappers, who was also a professed Baptist, drew his pistol and commanded him to desist. They did this too, after they had ascertained that they held them by authority of a warrant perfectly illegal, until they procured another warrant which they produced in court. Before starting for Elyria, our counsel discovered the illegality of this warrant, and hoping their lawyer Mr. Benedict, would not discover it, had designed to quash the whole proceeding immediately after bringing it into court, when the colored people would of course be free. When the case came to trial, they did not attempt to produce a shred of evidence to substantiate their claims other than their affidavit, that they verily believed them to be slaves of J. M. McNease, in Kentucky, and that they could in due time produce testimony sufficient. The poor colored man and his wife were accordingly lodged in jail, guiltless of crime, to await the decision of the court in April.

But the affair was not thus ended. A warrant had been obtained to arrest the three kidnappers for an assault on the person of Mr. Page, and immediately after the Judge pronounced the decision, they were arrested in the full court-house, and led through the streets to the Justice's office, as an hour before they had led their unfortunate victims. The next day, the case having been adjourned, the trial came on before Heman Birch Esq. at 9 o'clock A. M. E. S. Hamlim was counsel for the State, and Mr. Benedict for the kidnappers. Mr. Birch gave an excellent decision, doing honor alike to his head and his heart, and the Kentuckians were bound over in the sum of 500 dollars each to appear at the next court. Some individuals became their bail, and thus saved them from taking a residence within the same walls which contained their victims. We wish to add a few items and close.

1. These kidnappers are also liable to two other suits, and in the event of this, may perhaps find themselves arrested again.

2. Both the Justice who issued the warrant, and the Constable who served it have rendered themselves liable to a prosecution for the illegality of their proceedings.

Said Squire Hamlin while arguing the case in court, pointing to the Constable, "you may thank fortune you did not shoot that negro, for if you had, before six months, you would have been dangling by your *neck* in the air." The Constable is trembling—he entered the house, arrested the negroes, handcuffed them, and detained them for hours, having no legal authority for either of these things. He says he would not engage in another such a scrape for hundreds of dollars.

We expect the constitutionality of the Black Law will be tested soon. We understand they design to take Mr. Page and others of this place for harboring and employing fugitive slaves. We hope they will. It will be the death-knell of that infamous and diabolical statute. We understand that several versions of this affair are afloat already, perfectly wide of the truth. We could at any time for eight hours together have rescued them by force.—Nothing but our determination to appeal to law, and be governed by it, prevented us. To this determination we have most inviolably adhered.

There is reason to believe that these kidnappers are not Kentuckians as they profess to be, but actually citizens of Ohio, and in reality kidnappers by trade. They have been skulking around frequently since last September. The friends of man ought to ferret out, and brand with perpetual infamy, all such enemies of the race.

In conclusion permit me to subscribe myself your brother in the cause of universal freedom.

SAMUEL D. COCHRAN.

DR. BAILEY:—Fearing that false statements might be made respecting this affair, we take the privilege of giving our testimony to the correctness of the above account. Most of us were in attendance from the time the alarm was given until the kidnappers procured bail.

GEO. WHIPPLE.
R. E. GILLETT,
A. D. BARBER,
H. E. TAYLOR,
L. HOLTSLANDER.

For the Philanthropist.

VOX. No. 1.

COLUMBUS Feb, 16, 1841.

MR. EDITOR:—In your strictures on British Philanthropy I do not think you have "hit it" exactly. It seems to me you do not give us the true bearing of things in Britain. The British nation has faults a plenty; and I suppose we must allow that our own nation is not quite so pure as to be authorized to cast the first stone. Doubtless we have the right to make mutual estimates of character; but we are bound to make them in truth and righteousness.

That Britain has been grasping, rapacious, oppressive, in her commercial and colonizing operations, is beyond a doubt. Britain's own voice proclaims it. That her present onset on China is purely of that character, I am not so sure. There were aggressions on the part of China—the seizure and imprisonment of the British agent—the seizure of British property not fairly within Chinese jurisdiction—and many other Chinese doings which [illegible], perhaps, take from the assault by Britain the character of a simple effort to enforce the [illegible] opium.

But that Britain is capable of [illegible] national injustice we need not [illegible]. Her [illegible] in regard to our boundaries [illegible] admit of excuse.

Yet in many points, Britain has an elevation of character which it were [illegible] wise to undervalue. There is perhaps no nation on earth where public opinion [illegible] more effectually to enforce the [illegible] of great and good objects. It is in England that the mighty spiritual influence, which is now arising to sway the nations, is most manifest in its *new*, or [illegible] bearings on government. Who can estimate the influence of Quakerism!—I [illegible] a [illegible]. Who will [illegible] the [illegible] of the spirituality of George Fox—who [illegible] the world and its [illegible] measures—[illegible] and walked in the light of the Eternal! I speak of him as an instance, not as [illegible]. The "FRIENDS" were, and ever have been, [illegible]; yet they have subdued kingdoms! I give no opinion of their distinctive [illegible] I speak only of the spirit of George Fox [illegible] name follows.

In reference to the British Nation and British Government, it seems to me you do not discriminate rightly. Politicians—mere politicians—are a poor set of beings—yet they too often make up the main portion of administrative Cabinets. I have rather a high opinion of the present British Queen; perhaps she is as good as a queen well can be—for a King's or a Queen's chance of being good I reckon none of the best. Of the leading, or apparently leading statesmen of her Cabinet I have not so very high an opinion. Melbourne and Palmerston—are perhaps kept in power, not because any portion of the British people respects them very much—but because public opinion is in such a state of *betweenity* that no better Cabinet can be formed. Wellington and Peel are practical, straight forward statesman—but their [illegible] notions render them unfit for the times.

But no administration in Britain can contravene the public will with impunity. Hence the triumph of Clarkson, Wilberforce, and the Quakers of Britain, in the abolition of the British Slave Trade. Hence the protection now every where yielded by British power to missionary enterprises, whether of British, American, or any other origin. Hence the costly, but as yet, unavailing efforts to crush the slave trade universally. Hence, above all, the West India Emancipation. It was willed by the British public. The Government, the administration dare not disobey. The same person who, some fifty years ago, under the title of the *Duke of Clarence*, most illiberally, and ungenteely, in the House of Lords, reproached Mr. Wilberforce as a fanatic and and a hypocrite for opposing the Slave trade—under the title of *King William Fourth*, in 1838, approved the Act for the total emancipation of slaves in the West Indies. Such is the force of public opinion in England; and that public opinion was created by the influence of a few men. I do not think it just to call British emancipation mere selfish policy.

VOX.

For the Philanthropist.

CLINTON COUNTY.

DR. BAILEY.—The quarterly meeting of the Clinton co. Anti-slavery Society, was held on the 26th of February. The following proceedings thereof, I am instructed to forward to you for publication.

J. B. Brooke offered the following resolution, which, after some remarks by the mover, was adopted.

Resolved, That this government, so far from being a government of the people, is a government of 250,000 slaveholders; and that unless its encroachments be met with a determined opposition, we shall ourselves feel the weight of the galling chains worn by these slaves.

Amos Gilbert offered and supported the following, which was adopted.

Resolved, That all abolitionists should place themselves in the front rank of educational reform, so that should their enterprise fail to be consummated by the present actors, the rising generation may assume the duties which devolve upon the just and philanthropic with better qualifications than those now engaged in it. In an especial manner, should they make strenuous efforts for the diffusion of improved education in the country that it may pour into towns and villages a healthful moral influence, by the way of counter current to an influence of different character which is being shed by the towns upon the country.

B. C Gilbert, offered the following which was adopted unanimously.

Resolved, That we highly approve the course of Dr. G. Bailey as editor of the Philanthropist, inasmuch as the energies of his mind are all directed against slavery *alone*.

It was *Resolved* that the secretary be authorized to invite Thomas Morris and Thomas E. Thomas, to be present at our meeting on the fourth Friday in May next.

The Treasurer having made a report of the funds on hand, it was voted that he now pay to Arnold Buffom, the balance, $16, so due to him.

A. BROOKE, *S'c'ry.*

Feb. 26th. 1841.

For the Philanthropist.

DAYTON.

Dayton, March 8th 1841.

DR. BAILEY:—

Dear Sir.—These are days of interest to the citizens of Dayton, and must be so to many abroad. I will be brief in what I have to say. If any thing shall seem of sufficient importance to notice, you are at liberty to do so in any way you may deem proper.

I commence with our last A. S. Concert of prayer.—Notices of it were handed, I believe, to nearly all our clergymen, but were read in only one or two of the smaller churches. Dr. Steele, an elder in the New School Presbyterian church, interposed his authority in such a manner as to prevent the Sexton of his church from handing it to the pastor. The pastor promised to read the notice if handed in. It was not read in the Episcopal church because the pastor has a "rule," himself the sole legislator and executive, to read no notice that does not pertain expressly and directly to the interests of his church. Such a rule needs no comment.

But we held our meeting in peace, and a precious one it was, though not so fervent as the former when the war-whoop of the mob was heard around, and spies were listening within and without. So true is it, when friends forsake and dangers threaten, we throw ourselves on God. The temperance meeting too was held, a society has been formed and thorough investigation started in regard to the whole subject of alcohol in this vicinity.—There was before this effort, no temperance society in being here: whatever had been, was dead and buried beneath some 35 or more licensed wholesale and retail liquor houses, besides several not licensed. This fact is worthy of notice.

Our old Mayor, (for we have just chosen a new one,) is a frequenter of these dens to take his occasional glass. And are we not at liberty here to infer a reason why he did no more at first to quell the ragings of the mob? He was to some extent of their brotherhood and we are compelled to believe he was afraid of his losing their votes at the approaching election. He has done better of late to be-sure, in trying to ferret out the villains, but he lost the confidence of the better part of the citizens, and has been taught the important lesson, it is hoped not too late for his profit in other things, that "honesty of purpose and decision of character are the best policy." A good lesson too to his successor—may he learn it well and practice by it, lest he also follow in the steps of his notable predecessor when the year comes around. We think there has been a general improvement in the election of officers for this year. We think any special constable and watch, to keep the peace, will not be chosen from the ranks of the vilest mobocrats, as was done before. Certainly, these men will do it but once, at least, but for one year. Many here are determined to have order, and redeem if possible the character of the place.

The court commenced its session on Tuesday last.—The Judge's charge to the Grand Jury, was a noble one. It is worth more than riches at this time. A petition for a copy of it for the press, was signed by all the members of the bar *except two*. They think it favors too much abolition. Nor is it strange, since one of them is the one who reported the Black Bill of this State, at the bidding of Kentucky, and the other is his counterpart. The charge is published, and we hope you will publish it in your next. It ought to be read by every mobocrat in the land. It speaks well for the Bar here, generally, that they are so ready to support him. We have evidence that they are generally on the side of justice and right and would take an honorable stand, should a good opportunity present, although few take the name of abolitionists.

The Grand Jury was dismissed on Saturday, they found several bills against the black prisoners, one for murder in the 2nd degree, and two for lesser crimes, growing out of the affair. The Court have appointed two able lawyers to defend them, one of them the venerable and Hon. Judge Crane. Another defendant is understood to have been engaged by the prisoners and their friends. There were no bills found against any, for the riots and arson by the whites. The reason why will be given in proper time, but I cannot give it now. You will be astonished as well as we.

Yours, &c. X's.

THE PHILANTHROPIST.

EDITED BY G. BAILEY, JR.

CINCINNATI,

Wednesday Morning, March 24, 1841.

COTTON CULTURE IN INDIA.

Capabilities.

Three millions of people in Great Britain are now dependent for their means of support, on the cotton of the United States. It is at once seen, to how great an extent the welfare of that country is connected with the regular supply of this article. Short crops, the speculations of cotton dealers, a servile insurrection, war, or any other cause affecting the growth or transportation of this staple, may shake to its foundations an empire, the beatings of whose heart are felt to the extremities of the earth. Such a state of dependence is uncomfortable, to say the least, to a haughty and powerful government. Every consideration urges it, to encourage within its own bounds, the growth of an article so indispensible to millions of its subjects.

Under this view, the attempts now on foot to stimulate and improve the culture of cotton in British India, and thereby at once supplant the American material, and open a new market for English manufactures, become profoundly interesting to this country. Great Britain consumes three-fifths of all the cotton raised in the United States; so that any revolution which should exclude it from her market, could not but produce a *radical* change in the modes, in which labor and capital are employed in the *South*.

The total amount of the cotton-export from this country to Britain in 1840, was, 1,245,000 bags, of which 434,642 were from the Atlantic states. The cotton imported into Britain, the same year, from India, amounted to 216,495—about one-half the export from the Atlantic states. In 1834, it was only 88,122, so that during the last seven years, it has increased 128,373, or at the rate of 145 per cent. In 1834, the export from the United States to England, was, 731,335, and its increase during the last seven years has been, 513,692, at the rate of 70 per cent. So that, Indian cotton in the British market has gained considerably on that of America. This single fact is pregnant with instruction to the *slaveholder*.

The British Government in the East Indies, comprehends an empire nearly as large as Europe, numbering 150,000,000 of people. They are said to be highly ingenious, and tolerably well educated. Some of their manufactures are unrivalled. The price of labor is exceedingly low, varying from 1*d.* to 3*d.* a day. The climate is generally delightful, and the soil fertile almost beyond calculation. More than one-third of the arable land, it is stated, is yet unreclaimed. From time immemorial, the natives have been in the habit of raising cotton for their own use, and working it up into the most beautiful fabrics; and it is computed, that they annually consume more than the whole cotton crop of this country.

These facts, together with the steady increase in the exportation, sufficiently show the capabilities of the soil in regard to cotton-growing.

It may be said, however, that India can never produce enough of the material to supply the looms of Great Britain; or, granting the possibility of this, that its inferior quality will for ever prevent its successful competition with American cotton. Those who know most on this subject, think otherwise. The testimony is overwhelming, that cotton of every quality, and to almost any extent, can be produced.

MAJOR GENERAL BRIGGS, who spent thirty-two years in India, explored almost every part of it, and administered the affairs of government, in several provinces, says—

"With respect to the means India possesses for growing cotton, it is necessary to consider the extent of the country, the nature of its soil, its vast population, the description of their clothing, and the purposes to which cotton is applied, before we can have any conception of the great capabilities it has of supplying not only England, but the whole world if necessary."—And again he says—"We think enough has been said to shew, that there is neither want of cotton soil for the indigenous nor the American plant, and we may with confidence assert, as the knowledge of soils and climate becomes more and more studied and attended to, that India will prove capable of producing cotton of any quality and to any extent."

THE RIGHT HONORABLE HOLT MACKENZIE, a servant of the Company in Bengal, says—

"India would not be found wanting in any essential requisite for the production of the best cotton. The vast extent to which cotton has long been grown, and the exquisite beauty of some of its manufactures, are only additional reasons for prosecuting inquiry."

DR. SPRAY, a botanist, one of the Company's servants in Bengal, recently stated before the Royal Asiatic Society—

"It is certainly without a parallel in the annals of the world, that a country possessing such capabilities as India, should have been so long hemetrically sealed against the enterprise of Britons, in order to prolong the abuses of patronage. Had the peninsula been open, we should not now be dependant upon America for raw cotton, nor would the country have been brought, as it was four years ago, to the very verge of bankruptcy and revolution, when the stock of cotton was not adequate to three weeks' consumption. To this astounding blunder the Southern division of the United States owes its cotton plantations, and its rice-fields, and also the blighting curse of Slavery. Evidence confirms the fact, that cotton can be grown in India, fully equal, or rather superior, to the bulk of American."

DR. FALCONER, superintendent of the Company's botanical garden at Saharanpore, says—

"The Upland Georgia cotton would, undoubtedly, be most successful in the upper provinces, as it ripens its seed before the Bourbon cotton even flowers. The Egyptian cotton also seemed likely to thrive."

KIRKMAN FINLAY, Esq., in a communication to the Chamber of Commerce, Manchester, says—

"India is a country of such vast resources, with such abundance of soil adapted to the cultivation of cotton, such a variety of climate, and such an immense laboring population, that it appears, of all others, best fitted to become a cotton-growing country, and to send an article of the finest quality, and in the greatest abundance."

MR. JOHN GLADSTONE, an authority in commercial matters, says—

"For the supply of the raw material we are almost wholly dependent on foreign countries, whilst we have and possess in the British dominions in India, resources—sufficient to supply all we require, and to an increased extent if demanded—resources that are within our influence and control, and where the only limit to the consumption of British manufactures is the ability of the natives to pay for them; whilst we possess at the same time the means to stimulate and increase our intercourse with safety and advantage to the empire at large."

But, it is needless to multiply quotations of this sort. It is generally conceded that the soil of India is capable of producing incalculable supplies of cotton, and at a price too, as low as that of any cotton in the world. Mr. George Ashburner, in a paper read before the Asiatic Society, remarks—

"Labor in central India is cheaper than in almost any other portion of the world; the wages of an able-bodied man being only three rupees [six shillings sterling] per month. It has been estimated, therefore, that Berar cotton may be cultivated profitably for 30 rupees per candy, or for rather less than a penny a pound!"

Obstacles.

The question very naturally arises—why then does not Indian, take the place of American cotton? How happens it, that the latter constitutes three-fourths of the whole amount consumed in Great Britain? Several reasons may be assigned.

Up to the year 1815, India was sealed against European enterprise; and from that time to 1833 the *government* monopolized its trade, so that few private adventurers were hardy enough to enter into competition with it. Europeans, not in the service, were *barely tolerated* in the country, and were continually liable to expulsion at the discretion of the government. No European could hold land there, or indeed set foot on the soil, without special license, which, generally, could only be obtained at considerable expense. The change in 1833 suddenly threw the establishments of the government into the hands of private speculators. Business became extensively deranged by the failure of six agency houses to an enormous amount. Then, there was the great distance of the territory from the market of Britain, with the difficulties of communication.

All these circumstances have necessarily operated to keep down the spirit of enterprise, and prevent the development of the resources of the country; but these circumstances in a great degree have ceased to act.

The chief obstacle, however, to cotton-growing in the East, and indeed the great cause of most of the evils of India, lies in the nature of the government that controls its destinies—a government which acts, not for the benefit of its subjects, but the aggrandizement of itself. Wresting from the natives the proprietorship of the soil, it imposes on them taxes under which no people could flourish. It subjects them to a system of forced labor and purveyance, which, allowing no security for property, takes away the motive to its accumulation. The insolence, exactions and cruelties of its officers in many cases leave no refuge to the miserable native but absolute poverty. Nothing scarcely is planned or executed for the good of the country; a few nabobs thinking themselves entitled to coin money out of a hundred million people, though their policy, so far as the accumulation of wealth is concerned, is scarcely so wise as the slave-system of the South. The virtual assumption by the government of the proprietorship of the soil, is the root of the mischief. It has proclaimed itself the universal landlord, and affirmed its right to take from its tenants what it will. Before the country came under British rule, the Hindoo or Mahommedan sovereign claimed as a tax, a limited portion of the crop of every man's field, leaving not less than three-fourths to the farmer. The British government takes the whole matter into its own hands—fixes an assumed capability in every field to produce, an assumed price on the produce itself, and then exacts from 35 to 45 per cent. of the money value of that produce as its share for ever;—and all this, without any reference to varying crops or prices! When the produce exceeds the amount previously fixed, the assessment is increased. When an individual fails in the payment of his tax, it is collected off the village. When the crop of a whole village is deficient, neighboring villages are compelled to make up the deficiency. 45 parts in a 100 of the gross produce of the soil are taken by the government. As to the cultivator, his average share of the gross produce is stated to be generally from five to six in a hundred! The tax too is demanded in money;—a most grinding hardship in a country, where the people depend more upon barter, than a circulating medium.

The effects of the land tax are represented as most destructive. Villages, in times past happy and flourishing, have been desolated by it, and the cultivators in numerous districts driven from their farms, so that large tracts of land once occupied, are now covered with jungle and ranged by wild beasts. It has beggared the industrious Ryot, and converted him into a robber or assassin. And there is perhaps not one of the many famines under which India of late years has groaned, that may not be traced to its blighting influences. In 1827-8, a famine prevailed in the north-western provinces of Bengal, which carried off, it is said, 500,000 human beings, more than the whole population of Illinois. And yet the same year, as much grain was exported from the lower parts of Bengal, as would have fed half a million of people, at a pound of rice a day, for a whole year. The Oriental Herald for February, 1839, states, that "in 1819, there were 19,676,076 beegas, or about 6,558,692 acres of waste land, in the very provinces where half a million of human beings died last year from actual starvation." While immense tracts of fertile land have been abandoned, and others suffered to remain the haunts of the tiger and jackall, the natives of the country, the real, *bona fide* proprietors of the soil, are not allowed to bring any portion of them under cultivation, except on payment of whatever amount of taxation may be imposed by the government, which is so heavy as in many instances, soon to drive off the new settlers.

The pertinacious adherence of the Board of Directors to this ruinous system, seems to amount to madness. In the year 1835, Sir Robert Grant issued a proclamation, offering to those who would cultivate waste land, freedom from taxation for five years, and from half the usual amount of taxation, the next five. After the natives had overcome their distrust of this strange kindness on the part of the government, they began to avail themselves of the offer, and, under a system which secured to labor its just reward, soon showed what they could do. The Court of Directors, however, in less than three years, as if bent on keeping down all improvement in the country, ordered the offers to be recalled!

The Rev. Howard Malcolm of Boston wrote:

"Feb. 1837. A more beautiful country than that from Cuddalore to Tanjore, (Madras,) cannot possibly be imagined. The dense population and rich soil give their energies to each other, and produce a scene of unsurpassed loveliness. But the taxes and other causes keep down the laborers to a state below that of our Southern slaves. The government share of rice crops is, on an average, about 60 per cent.! But the mode of collection in money causes the cultivator to pay about three-fourths of the crop."

This grinding land-tax, then, destroying, as it does, the hope and energy of the laborer, and weakening the motives to the exercise of skill and carefulness, is the first and greatest obstacle to the free growth of cotton in India.

Several other obstacles may be noticed.

1. The almost absolute dependence of the cultivators on their bankers. The grower of cotton, in the beginning of the season, without seed, without money, is obliged to apply to the village banker, who lends his money on condition, first, that he receive exorbitant interest, secondly, that the entire crop be sold to him in advance, at a low price. Such a bargain, of course, takes away all motive to carefulness in raising and preparing the cotton, inasmuch as the grower knows that he will get no more for a good than bad article.

2. The revenue officers frequently will not suffer the crop to be touched, till security be given for the payment of the land-tax. Meantime, the crop ripens; the cotton falls to the ground, and, becoming mixed with leaves and dust, is greatly deteriorated.

3. The country is without good roads. There are no facilities for carrying the cotton of Central India to the coast. Raised in Berar for instance, it has to be carried to Bombay, 600 miles, on the backs of oxen, the journey occupying 75 days, and the cost of conveyance being 80 per cent. on first cost. And it not unfrequently happens, that heavy rains overtake it on the way, so that large quantities are annually destroyed or greatly damaged. The finer kinds, it is said, are far more injured by the rains than the inferior;—hence another inducement to send common cotton.

4. The cotton is often seriously injured by being brought into the government yards, where, if the owners cannot immediately pay the taxes, it is buried in the ground, no straw or matting being interposed between it and the earth.

5. It is stated, that in Egypt and Peru, cotton could not be grown at all, without the aid of artificial irrigation. No good cotton is imported into Great Britain from warm climates, which has not been irrigated. In India, as if to compel the growth of common cotton, irrigated lands are doubly taxed, sometimes trebly or quadruply.

Mr. George Thompson thus sums up the difficulties in the production of cotton.

"Now look at the difficulties in the way of growing cotton:—First, the absence of proprietary right in the soil. Here is the master-evil; here is the great injustice of our administration in India, depriving the natives of the soil of their right to that soil; utterly despising them; sweeping off all the great landlords and all the little ones together; reckoning directly with the cultivator of the individual field and taking from him at least 45 per cent. of the gross produce of the soil. Then, the heavy and fluctuating assessments; then the utter dependence upon the village bankers producing, as you have seen, carelessness in growing, in picking, and in cleaning the cotton. Then the damage done to the cotton on its journey from the interior to the coast. Then the insufficient accommodation, or rather no accommodation at all, which it finds when it has arrived at the coast: for you have seen, that in Guzerat, though a part of India as well managed as any other part, it is tumbled into a pit, covered with lumps of earth, and there it lies to contract moisture and [illegible] in a state perfectly unfit to be packed and [illegible] to this country. But again there is the want of [illegible], on the part of the natives I admit, in respect to soils and situations: then the non-introduction of foreign seed, which is a very important part of the business; then the want of the means of transportation; then the negligence and caprice of the revenue officers, who often, through mere [illegible]nation, refuse to assess the cotton until it is very much injured in its quality: then the want of an efficient system of civil administration, so that the individual who is injured can obtain no redress, and must apply, if he does apply, to a man who has rather an interest in oppressing him, than in redressing his grievances. Then the fact that cotton is propagated for ages upon the same soil and from the same seed. Add to this the insufficient care paid to the rotation of crops. Then add the fact that other crops are grown along with the cotton crops which interfere with the health and productiveness of the cotton."

None of these hindrances, it will be observed, is inherent in the nature of the soil, or the character of the people. A wise government would remove them all. Still, despite of their unhappy influences, the exportation of Indian cotton to Britain, has increased, as we have seen, during the last seven years, at the rate of 145 per cent., while that of American cotton has advanced at the rate of but 70 per cent.!

Probabilities.

Is it probable, that these obstacles will be removed? This is a question of profound interest to this country, North and South. It is not only probable but almost certain, and our reasons for so believing are the following.

1. The late oriental conquests of the British, and the complete ascendency they have obtained in the Egyptian question, have entirely secured to them the overland route, which reduces the distance between them and their Eastern possessions, one-half; while the facilities afforded by steam-navigation are so great that, the vast country which has so long been a sealed volume, even to the government which more than any other controls its destinies, will soon be fully opened to examination: its capabilities will be revealed, its wants understood, and the remedies for its evils clearly indicated.

2. The country is now open to European enterprise.

3. The manufacturers of Great Britain begin to perceive a new, and an almost illimitable market for their fabrics among the natives of the East; and naturally desire to encourage the growth of an article, which will enable the grower to become a good customer, and the enlarged supply of which will lessen the price of the raw material.

4. The steady policy of the British government is, to depend for nothing on a foreign nation, which it can have profitably produced within its own empire: hence all of its interests lie on the side of the cotton-grower of the Indies.

5. The anti-slavery men of all classes in Great Britain, see in the oriental growth of the article, an opportunity to strike an effective blow at American slavery; so that religion and philanthropy combine with interest and governmental policy, to stimulate by every possible means the cotton-culture.

6. On good authority, it is stated, that a conviction has been wrought in the minds of the Directors of the East India company, that a permanent settlement of the land-tax on equitable principles, is demanded by, and must be granted to, the natives of India; and the company itself has taken in hand the enterprise of cotton-growing. At a meeting of the Great Chamber of commerce in Manchester, Eng., August last, a report was received from the Directors of the company, the following abstract of which will show their plan.

"The transit duty on cotton had been abolished throughout the presidencies of Bengal and Bombay; and it was hoped that the same boon would be conferred on the President of Madras. A modification had also been made in the land tax. By accounts received from India last week, it appeared that the governor general had offered three prices for the growth of a certain quantity of cotton, of £2,000, £1,000, and £500. The earnestness of the East India Company was further evinced by their sending over Captain Baylies to the United States to engage skilful persons to proceed to India, there to superintend the growth and cleaning of cotton. * * * * On his return he had come to Manchester to seek personally such information relating to the cotton brought to this country, & to the improvement that might be made in the means of preparing it, as would best enable him to effect his object. While here he had visited several houses, and had pointed out to him the deficiencies in the Indian cotton, both as respected its quality and its staple. In the mean time the saw-gins brought over from America had been set up in Liverpool, and a deputation from this board had been present at the experiments tried upon them on the 17th ultimo. They had since witnessed their operations in Manchester, and the result was, upon the whole, highly satisfactory, as proving the practicability of cleansing Indian cotton by means of the American saw-gin, though no doubt experience would be necessary to adapt the gin to the species of cotton which had to be operated on, and there would also be some difficulty in India in providing the power necessary to drive machines of that description. It was therefore a wise measure to send over to America to obtain experienced persons to superintend the process; and the deputation wished to record their grateful sense of the zeal and energy displayed by the East India Company, in promotion of this national object, and of the manner in which their views had been carried out by Captain Baylies.—The saw-gins commonly used in America produce from 1,00 to 120lbs. a day, while by the *chiaca*, the Indian machine only from 2[illegible]lbs. to 40lbs. a day could be produced. The board confidently expected that the mechanical genius of Manchester would be able to produce an improvement on the American gins. The machine which had hitherto produced the best cotton was one built by Messrs. Fawcett & Co., of Liverpool, under the superintendence of Dr Jones, the patentee. The board was confident that, if the efforts of the East India Company were perseveringly followed up, as they ought to be, for the mutual interests of England and India, no doubt need be entertained of their success."

7. A powerful society was instituted, in England, July 6th, 1839, comprehending some of the most distinguished men of the nation, among whose managers, are Lord Brougham, Thomas Clarkson, Sir Charles Forbes, Dr. Bowring &c.,—the object of which is, to spread information concerning the evils under which India is suffering, and enlist the people of Great Britain in support of measures of redress. Several influential auxiliaries have already been formed in the principal towns. The society is particularly anxious to promote the growth of India cotton, not only as a matter of interest to England, but as a means of weakening the bands of slavery every where. Public attention, it is evident, far and wide is beginning to be aroused to the [illegible] and importance of the undertaking. The society has friends in the East Indies; and from this country, persons skilled in the art of raising and preparing cotton have been hired to visit India, for the purpose of introducing American improvements.

9. Finally, it is impossible, at this time of day, when the whole world is in progress, when the inventive genius of man is partially annihilating time and space, and bringing opposite extremities of the earth into neighborly juxtaposition, so that the light and blessings of the civilization of one part are diffused over the whole:—that the hundred and fifty millions of people in India should remain much longer in their present state of degradation. Especially do they look with hope to the efforts of the people of Great Britain, who, having accomplished the extinction of slavery in the West Indies, will not rest, until they have placed their fellow-subjects of India under a more equitable system of government, one which will be anxious to develop rather than repress their energies, and whose influence will thus go to augment the wealth and power of the empire.

Our conclusion is, that the cotton of India is destined, to a great extent, to take the place of American cotton in the British market. But, it may be said, that the East Indians are so poor consumers of British manufactures, that here will be a drawback on this score. The reason why they are poor consumers, is, their impoverished condition. That they do not buy more is, because they have nothing wherewith to pay. The East India company are fond of talking about the fixed, unalterable habits of the natives; but, there is proof abundant, that nothing but absolute poverty makes them bad customers.

Sir Thomas Monroe says:—

"The people would take a great deal of British manufactures; they are remarkably fond of them, particularly of scarlet. It is a mistaken notion that Indians are too simple in their manners to have any passion for foreign manufactures. They are hindered from taking our goods, not by want of inclination, but either by poverty or the fear of being imputed rich, and having their rents raised. When we relinquish the barbarous system of annual settlements; when we make over the lands either in very long leases, or in perpetuity, to the present occupants; and when we have convinced them, by making no assessments above the fixed rents for a series of years, that they are actually proprietors of the soil, *we shall see a demand for European articles of which we have at present no conception.*"

Bishop Heber testifies:—

"The natives of India are just as desirous of accumulating wealth, as skilful in the means of acquiring it, and as prone to all its enjoyments, as any people on earth. It is the land-tax that confirms their unalterable poverty. If the channels of wealth were freely opened in India, luxuries would abound as in other countries. It is inconsistent with the laws of human nature to suppose otherwise."

That well-known writer upon political economy, Mr. M'Culluch says:—

"The principal obstacle in the way of extending the commerce with India, does not consist in any indisposition on the part of the natives to purchase our commodities, but in the difficulty under which they are placed, of furnishing equivalents for them."

Reflections.

This subject is one of great interest to the American statesman. Since there can be little doubt, that at no distant period, the policy of supplying the British market with India cotton, will succeed, we should think the Southern planter would find it to his interest,

First, to encourage the home-consumption of his great staple,—that is, promote by every legitimate means, domestic manufactures. Now he regards them as adverse to his interests. The time is hastening on, when his chief reliance must be placed upon them. It were the part of wisdom then to enlarge the home-market as rapidly as possible.

Secondly: he must see, that it behoves him immediately, to adopt a system, by which his land and capital can be made to produce something beside cotton. Exclusive attention to this staple may enrich him now, (which by the way we do not believe,) but it will certainly impoverish him, when he can find no sufficient market for it. Would it not be better for him to prepare for such a change, by the gradual appropriation of portions of his capital to other objects? There is but one way in which he can do this successfully—and that is, by converting his slaves into free laborers, when he would find as many sources of wealth opened to him, as the free states now enjoy—*and more.*

Again: this increase of India cotton, with the final exclusion of the American staple from the British market, must undermine the Corn Law system. Great Britain will be reluctant to abandon her market in America; but she must do it, just in proportion as the cotton of the East excludes that of the United States, unless indeed she will consent to take some other product in exchange for her fabrics. If she will receive nothing from us, we can buy nothing from her. What then will she need more than bread stuffs? With a manufacturing population increased by the stimulus of an enlarged market in the East, she will require more grain than can by any means be grown on her own soil; and whence could she obtain it on better terms, more steadily, and more advantageously for her own interests every way, than from this country? If these conjectures shall ever be verified, and certainly the considerations urged, and the increasing power of the *people* of Great Britain, whose interests all demand a modification of the Corn Laws, make them appear *reasonable*; what an amazing stimulus will be given to the free labor of the North West, and how rapidly will the resources of this wonderful region be developed, so as to enrich the nation, and bless the world!

In conclusion, let us urge on British philanthropists to re-double their efforts in this mighty work, which is destined, we doubt not, to regenerate the degraded millions of India, quicken the energies of the freemen of this continent, aid in the redemption of the enslaved millions of the South, and bind the continents of the world together by new bands of interest and fraternal feeling.

CLINTON COUNTY.

The Political abolitionists in Clin
propose holding a meeting about the f
day in May next, to nominate can
like their promptitude, but would sugg
that that convention and the quarter
of the society be held at an earlier d
accommodate those who may wis
our anniversary, on the 2d of June.
We rejoice that our friends in Clinton
seen proper to recognize the expe
policy in a case that need not be wa

ILLINOIS & INDIANA.

The Political Abolitionists in both
have taken ground in favor of a nom
the Presidency next spring. Two
to the national convention have been a
from Indiana, while the friends in Il
appointed a committee to signify their
The convention in the former state also
ted a State Executive committee on
tion, with directions to divide the state
tricts, call conventions, and adopt proper
for its political regeneration.

The anniversary of the Indiana State
was a very spirited one. Two tho
have stated, were in attendance. The
ostion passed was, "that there be a
stinence by all in attendance, from
tobacco, during the several sittings o
versary." We commend this to the n
legislature, and other public bodies. M
as of Hamilton was present, and ma
a very eloquent address. Strong r
adopted, and the Executive comm
quested to employ a travelling b
Daniel Worth was appointed Pre
H. Way, Domestic Correspon
and Arnold Buffum, Foreign C
Secretary. Our Indiana friends se
to go fully into the merits of the ques

CHIVALRY.

Henry Clay, President expectant, h
claim the suffrages of the religious peo
country for the highest office, lately pron
position assigned to him by Mr. King
ma, untrue, base and cowardly. This
with a look, and under circumstan
could not be misunderstood by choleric ch
Accordingly, as in duty bound, Mr. King
ned a challenge, and Mr. Clay accepted it
grave and reverend seigniors coming to the
clusion that honor obliged them to viol
laws of their country. They were immedi
arrested, and bound over to keep the peace.
ry Clay, an aspirant for the presidency,
which many of his admirers affect to deem
neath him, bound over to keep the peace
This sounds well.

The chivalry of our legislature on occasi
can ape that of Congress. Mr. Crowell in
course of remarks on the report of Mr
Glover on the camp-meeting bill, alluded to cer
tain charges in it. Mr. Glover denied that
charges were made, and said the whole
ment of the senator was founded on *falsehood.*
The speaker called to order. Mr. Crowell
swered temperately and said, the course of
friend reminded him of Sancho Panza, w
courage oozed out of his fingers' ends.
Glover. You can have an opportunity to
my courage when and where you choose."—
There's for you, now, brimful of fight. Mr.
Glover has chivalry enough to make
good congressman.

Messrs. Clay and Glover, however,
behind the redoubtable Stanly. During the
Congress, Mr. Pickens, one of the class
southern fire-eaters, having occasion t
Mr. Stanly, said he was reminded of the
ry rhyme—

"Who shot Cock Robin?
"I, said the *Sparrow*,
With *my* bow and arrow,
I shot Cock Robin."

The valiant North Carolinian being
greatly incensed, denounced Cock R
the "chivalric gentleman," as a "bag
a "gas bag," telling Congress that
two hours to inflate it with wind
make an explosion for fifteen minutes.
begged leave to tell the gentleman, th
fully able, with his "bow and arr
through a cow pen full of such co
he"—also, that, *though his arm might*
my, he was "able, sir, any where, as a
from North Carolina, to put down a
such cock robins as he is"—and in
he proclaimed to the cock robins of S
olina, if they had a mind to make
personal, they might do so—"come
all, ye South Carolina cock robins, if
am ready for you." *Whew!* didn't the fe
ers fly then? Far from it. Next day
robin" and "sparrow" mutually disc
intention of being personal, and th
end of it.

The exquisitely delicate tone of Mr. St
remarks reminds us of the refinement
guage occasionally displayed by some
legislators. When the bank bill was
cussion in the House, Mr. Welch
on an amendment, moved by Mr. Brough,
"that gentleman would chew up the
then spit it in the face of the people, if
the power." Mr. Brough, in reply, observ
that he was very far from entertaining a
sition "to chaw up the bill and spit it
es of the people—he should be sorry
the bill or any part of it in his mouth."

But, this is a digression—*chivalry* is
theme. One more illustration will suffice. Mr.
Hawkins in the General Assembly accuses Mr.
Bartley of "a habit of making false charges
here, and then backing out of them." Mr.
Bartley replies—"all I have to say on his su
ject is this; that any man, I care not w
may be, who charges me with making false
statements, and afterwards backing out of them,
I unhesitatingly pronounce a liar, a dastard, and
a scoundrel—an unfit associate for honorable
men." The first three positions being gran

the last, we venture to suggest, would follow—a very logical inference. Mr. Hawkins, it seems, was not disposed to take any [illegible] granted, especially in a case where [illegible] [illegible]oses might be involved, and he accordingly demanded of Mr. Bartley, if the expression [illegible] made applied to him; and he walked to and fro in the aisle, muttering threats, and probably calculating the awful chances of a regular [illegible]. Other members interfered, and Mr. Hawkins disavowed any offensive intention in the remarks he had formerly made—and Mr. Bartley announced that, if Mr. H. did not impute falsehood to him, then his remarks did not apply to Mr. H.; but if Mr. H. did intend to impute falsehood to him, then his remarks *did* apply to Mr. H. And so, "sparrow" and "cock-robin" smoothed down their feathers in imitation of the high examples afore-mentioned, and there was an end of that.

In meditating on these illustrious examples of chivalry, a very incongruous thought will intrude itself:—these men were sent to Congress and the legislature, not to play the bully, but to enact laws for the government of a people, professing common sense and christianity. If this people be satisfied with such representatives, we have nothing more to say. If not, we will tell them how to secure better. *Spurn the thraldom of party, and if you are indeed a decent people, vote for none but decent men, even though the election of a greater hero, than he of Tippecanoe, should be jeoparded.*

FLOWER GARDEN.

If any of our friends wish to regale themselves with delicious sights and odors, and see nature displaying its most curious workmanship; or if they would furnish their gardens with ornamental trees, and flowers of the sweetest beauty, let them pay a visit to the garden of our friend Howarth, corner of Plumb and 7th sts. We suppose he has the rarest collection of plants and flowers, exotic or indigenous, in the city. This, with the extremely obliging manners of Mr. Howarth and his help-meet, must make his garden quite attractive to the lover of nature.

OBERLIN.

There appeared on our fourth page, last number, an article respecting the lynching at Oberlin. On some accounts, which it is not worth while now to specify, we regret the insertion of that article. In many parts of the country, we see a deliberate purpose on the part of a portion of the religious and political press, to represent this affair in its worst light, and make it tell against the peculiar doctrines insisted on in that institution. In fact, under the guise of zeal for the laws, you detect a rank hatred of Oberlin. These law-loving editors manifestly inflict stripes, not so much from indignation at the sin, as the sinner. We have already expressed our opinion of the transaction,—it was utterly inexcusable; it was acting out the same principle, which the actors have again and again condemned, in others,—but, we are far from identifying the institution with that act, nor can we see the magnanimity of continuing to denounce a culprit, after he has frankly, and without qualification, confessed his wrong, and humbly asked pardon of God and his fellow man.

JURY TRIAL BILL.

The Jury Trial Bill, reported by Mr. Bliss, after having gone through committee of the whole, been referred back to the Judiciary, and again reported, was indefinitely postponed on the 18th, on motion of Mr. Worthington, a whig, by a vote of 34 ayes to 32 nays. These will be given in our next. What say our friends now to the party, "more favorable on the whole?"

TOBACCO CHEWING.

At our anniversary last year, I had the pleasure of meeting with a well known, influential Presbyterian clergymen. He was suffering under great and increasing irritability of the nervous system, and his digestive apparatus was sadly disordered. Meat he could not eat. Almost every day purgatives had become necessary to relieve his bowels. He was growing incapacitated for hard study or long continued application of any kind; and certain symptoms had made him apprehensive of apoplexy. I persuaded him to quit the use of tobacco. The result is stated in the following extract of a letter lately received from him.

"I consider it a kind providence that brought us together last spring. You perhaps recollect my nervous condition at that time—that I had to abstain entirely from animal food, and that I had not passed one day during more than six years, without taking medicine. You persuaded me to quit using tobacco; and I can now eat any thing, and I have not during the last two months, used more medicine, than I formerly used in as many days."

If any of our readers be suffering from the use of tobacco, this short article may not seem to them unphilanthropic. Let them quit using the nauseous weed immediately, and we can assure them, that they will have both more money and more brains to devote to the cause of the slave.

THE LEGISLATURE.

It is hardly worth while to record the doings of the Assembly. Our friends have guessed by this time, no doubt, that abolition has nothing to hope from it. The cry will of course be raised, "wait till we have a whig senate!" What hope of a whig senate, when a whig house has done so poorly? The vote recorded in the report given to day on the outside of the paper by our Columbus correspondent, will convince even the most sceptical, that both parties are broken reeds, and it is the merest folly to rely on either. Read that report. We hope the abolitionists of Ohio will at once begin to carry out the recommendations of the Columbus Convention. If asked, why this change for the worse in the whig party in the Assembly, we answer, as the head goes, so goes the tail.

What is done in Washington, is responded to in the states. Union for the sake of union and [illegible]—for party. General Harrison and his Cabinet [illegible] their ground—[illegible] Ohio [illegible] [illegible] against ground.

THE RIGHT DIVINE.

The Speakership of the House, for the next Congress, it would seem, is already spoken for by the slaveholders. A correspondent of a Georgia paper says—"Dawson is [illegible] [illegible] Governor of this State [illegible] [illegible] of the House." The slaveholders take what offices they see proper. Northerners abandon their claims [illegible] defeat their party. Slaveholders [illegible] have a free state man elected Speaker, would give up all [illegible] in the world.

FLATTERING.

The Rev. Mr. Pollock, in a sermon lately published in the African Repository, after remarking that "Ohio's Great West" is the home of the colored man, pays him the following flattering tribute.

"Close this door against him, or refuse to open it, and what is he in fact and in the eye of rational [illegible]? The corrupter of slaves; the receiver of their stolen chattels; their commissioner or agent in contraband traffic; the annoyance of the slaveholder; a blot on the face of society; a chronic ulcer in the body politic; a [illegible] inaccessible home heathen."

How ungrateful the free man of color, not to repose confidence in these loving friends!

A STRONG MEMORY.

"The free colored population of this country have taken from the hands of far other men than the friends of Colonization. The truth is not to be concealed that, as a community, they look upon our undertaking with dissatisfaction. They have been taught it. They have been drilled and dragooned by men who know how to move in the line of their prejudices—men to whom Nature has given talents such as equip a demagogue; who wear the mask of friendship, and operate on their ignorance, using the whole weight of their influence to [illegible] the country with odium, and prevent the fulfilment of its benevolent design."

African Repository, Dec. 1st 1841

We have *heretofore excluded all articles denouncing the Abolitionists, or discussing their principles or those relating to slavery in the South. We shall continue to adhere to this rule.*

African Repository, Jan 1st, 1841.

In this same number, or a succeeding one, is an article complaining bitterly of abolitionists for preferring Canadian in preference to African Colonization, and discussing some of their principles. A short memory is a great inconvenience.

HATRED OF THE POOR.

The record of the insults and injuries to which free colored people are continually subject, would fill volumes. Their condition before the era of abolition was intolerable; since then it has been greatly meliorated; but even now, despite the vigilance of abolitionists they are the frequent subjects of wrong.

FIRST CASE.

Sometime since an old man, named Harper, a Methodist preacher, while selling in market, was seized by three men, one of whom claimed him as his slave, and drew a pistol on him. This belligerent slave-hunter was a Baptist preacher in Kentucky.

Harper was dragged by them before a magistrate, when such proof was presented of his right to freedom, that the Baptist game preacher was glad to get off on any terms. The men were indicted for assault and battery; only one however was arrested and he was a subordinate. The others escaped across the river. The proof was clear and undoubted against the culprit, the charge of the Judge was strong, and of such a character as left him little to hope for—*but to the surprise of all the jury acquitted him.*

SECOND CASE.

Cases are continually coming to our knowledge, of colored persons really held as slaves by citizens of Cincinnati. Within a week or two, a woman from Missouri, resident in this city the last year, disregarded a writ of habeas corpus, ordering her to produce the bodies of two colored girls, whom she had brought with her as slaves from Missouri. The occasion of the writ was, her preparing to return to that state, with the girls, who of course would have found themselves slaves. She disregarded the writ and carried the girls into Kentucky, whither she was followed by the Vigilance Committee of this place. On application, the mayor of Covington issued a writ of habeas corpus, but the constable who attempted to serve it was effectually baffled by two men named Harris, with whom she had taken refuge. Other legal process was then resorted to, but she contrived to give Kentucky justice the slip, and is now, nobody knows where. Our friends, numbering about six or eight, while in Covington, were set upon by a mob, abusive, blackguardish, drunken, armed with bowie knives, clubs, and pistols. The miserable cowards threatened them fiercely, gathered around and pressed upon them, but abolitionists were not to be deterred from their duty. The mayor and city authorities did nothing at all—the decent part of the community winked at the violence of the mobocrats, although there was every probability that blood might flow. Some of the ruffians were seen, [illegible] employed, whetting their knives, and others would flourish their fists about the abolitionists, without however striking them. The little band maintained their ground, and remained nearly the whole day, bent upon gaining their object—the deliverance of the colored children—and would not leave, until they had employed whatever means the law afforded for this object. Nothing but the belief on the part of the Kentuckians, that they were armed and the general impression made by their perfectly [illegible] bearing that they would use their arms, to some purpose, if obliged to do so in self-defence, prevented an affray. There were but two pistols however in the company. Several had taken the wise precaution to leave their arms at home, lest they should be tempted to use them in self defence.

We very much mistake, if the people of Kentucky do not blush at the conduct of the citizens of Covington. Hereafter, we shall know how to estimate the honor of our neighbors across the river.

THIRD CASE.

A friend in Delaware county has just written to us, asking information as to the steps necessary to be taken to release from slavery in New Orleans, Abraham Tyler, a free man of color, and long a resident in Ohio. Mr. Tyler, according to the account, was brought to this state in 1815, by Joseph Boyd, son of Mrs. Ellen Boyd, of Prince George's [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Holster of Greenville, [illegible] and then found his way to New Orleans, where he was arrested as a runaway, and where he is now, in the chain gang, liable to be sold as a slave for life, unless he can produce legal proof of his freedom.

We answered the letter immediately, and measures we doubt not are now on foot for the relief of this victim of slavery. While these things are perpetrated by [illegible], our gentlemen legislators continue to give singular proof of their magnanimity, in doing every thing to insult the colored man, and show [illegible] orthodox, anglo-saxon hatred they cherish towards him. A fellow named Hazleton in the Senate, makes a formal motion to restrict the petition for the public printing, to *white male* persons; and Mr. Worthington in the House, who committed the deadly offence not long since of presenting a petition from colored people, in order to propitiate his constituents some of whom raised a great outcry against him, moves to insert the word *white* before persons, in a bill more effectually to secure the benefits of the writ of habeas corpus to the people of Ohio! To such unfathomable depths of baseness can love of office and hatred of a black pigment, sink our dignified legislators.

Read the report on our fourth page.

PHILANTHROPY.

It seems that Greek vessels are employed in the slave-trade, and Otho, deaf to the remonstrances of his ministers, will do nothing to put a stop to the abominable practice. The editor of the African Repository, when he heard this, was ready to cry out, my bowels! my bowels! "And is this," he exclaims, "from the land of ancient Greeks! and Orno, the King of that country, that a few days ago, appealed to the world to aid her in a death struggle for liberty, and the elevation of her down-trodden citizens! Surely it cannot be! or if it can, then must we say how are the mighty fallen! How is the glory of Greece departed. The editor then calls upon the "guardian spirit of *Liberia*" to "shame him for the indignity he has done—the disgrace he has heaped upon his ancestors—and make him in anticipation, feel the curse which his own posterity will pour upon his head!" Now it so happens, that under the very nose of this yearning philanthropist, slave-coffles have passed on their way to a Southern market—men, women and children, hand-cuffed and chained, cowering under the whip of the slave-driver—that, almost in sight of his dwelling, are large establishments, provided with all the infernal machinery of the slave-trade—that, the District in which he resides, and where he invokes a curse on the had of Otho for not prohibiting the slave-trade, contains perhaps the *chief* mart of a trade which has probably consumed more human victims the last ten years, than all the vessels of degenerate Greece have carried. And yet, *he is silent, and has been silent, and will be silent*, over such an enormity!

NEW YORK AND VIRGINIA CONTROVERSY.

The resolutions in the legislature of New York, respecting the controversy with Virginia, we learn, have been indefinitely postponed.

THE INAUGURAL.

The Custom.

The enemies of the anti-slavery enterprise have uniformly found it necessary to *misrepresent*, before they could *denounce*. The proscription of anti-slavery men on account of their real opinions, or the peaceful promulgation of them, is so grossly absurd, that but few are hardy enough to attempt it. Abolitionists, continually disclaiming any purpose of interference by force with the system of slavery as existing in the states, have confined themselves exclusively to such instrumentalities as were sanctioned or not forbidden by the constitution of their country. This their enemies, in the North at least, have well understood, but wickedly denied. To give an air of reasonableness to their hostility, they have found it convenient to place them in a false position, and then denounce this, as unconstitutional and injurious. Accordingly, the resolutions of their abhorrence meetings, and the speeches of their indignation orators are founded all in *calumny*. They first *lie*, and then *curse*. They first represent the abolitionists as intending to "control the domestic institutions" of the South, and to set the negroes free, peaceably if they can, *forcibly if they must*, and then point their righteous thunders against the incendiaries for harboring so detestable a purpose. Let us here ask the question, what should be thought of a man, who should vindicate the proceedings of one of these meetings or a speech of one of these orators, on the ground that their denunciations being directed against acts of which abolitionists are not really guilty, were not intended for abolitionists? Should we not pronounce him, sadly wanting in common sense or common honesty? Candid men would see in the conduct of these libellers of abolition, only aggravated injustice. Simple denunciation of our enterprise on its own account, because of its real character, we might deem unreasonable; but denunciation surcharged with *calumny*, we should resent as base and wicked. Simple indeed were we to excuse the *curse*, because of the *libel*.

Notice of the Anti Slavery Movement.

With these preliminary remarks, we shall be able to appreciate the notice bestowed upon abolitionists, by the President in his Inaugural.

"The citizens of each state unite in their persons all the privileges which that character confers, and all that they may claim as citizens of the United States, but in no case can the same person, at the same time, act as the citizen of two separate States, and he is therefore positively precluded from any interference with the reserved powers of any State but that of which he is, for the time being, a citizen. He may indeed offer to the citizens of other States his advice as to their management, and the form in which it is tendered is left to his own discretion and sense of propriety. *It may be observed however, that organized associations of citizens requiring compliance with their wishes, too much resemble the recommendations of Athens to her allies—supported by an armed and powerful fleet. It was, indeed, to the ambition of the leading states of Greece to control the domestic concerns of the others, that the destruction of that celebrated confederacy, and subsequently of all its members, is to be attributed.* And it is owing to the absence of that spirit that the Helvetic confederacy has for so many years been preserved. Never has there been seen in the institutions of the separate members of any confederacy more elements of discord. In the principles and forms of government and religion, as well as in the circumstances of the several cantons so marked a discrepance was observable, as to promise any thing but harmony in their intercourse, or permanency in their alliance; and yet, for ages neither has been interrupted. Content with the positive benefits which their union produced with the independence and safety from foreign aggression which it secured, *these sagacious people respected the institutions of each other, however repugnant to their own principles and prejudices.*

Our Confederacy, fellow citizens, can only be preserved by the same forbearance. Our citizens must be content with the exercise of the powers with which the Constitution clothes them. *The attempt of those of one State to control the domestic institutions of another can only result in feelings of distrust and jealousy, the certain harbingers of disunion, violence, civil war, and the ultimate destruction of our free institutions.* Our confederacy is perfectly illustrated by the terms and principles governing a common copartnership. There a fund of power is to be exercised under the direction of the joint councils of the allied members, but that which has been reserved by the individual members is intangible by the common government, or the individual members composing it. *To attempt it finds no support in the principles of our Constitution.*"

[illegible]

1. General Harrison [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] is of two kinds, [illegible] [illegible] General Harrison [illegible] the power [illegible] sense [illegible]. If in the latter [illegible] states who [illegible] believes, [illegible] contradicts in the very same sentence, for says he, the citizen "may [illegible] the citizens of other states his advice as to their management, and the form in which it is tendered is left to his own discretion and sense of propriety." This is all abolitionists ask, this is the precise ground which they occupy.

2nd. But next comes a misrepresentation, connected with a rebuke.

"It may be observed, however, that organized associations of citizens requiring compliance with their wishes, too much resemble the recommendations of Athens to her allies, supported by an armed and powerful fleet. It was indeed to the ambition of the leading states of Greece to control the domestic concerns of the others, that the destruction of that celebrated confederacy, and subsequently of all its members, is to be attributed."

The abolitionist who can mistake the application of this passage, must be looking for something beside *truth*. Without commenting on the rhetoric of the figure, which compares organized associations with recommendations,' we remark, that General Harrison assumes, (what is false,) *that abolitionists require compliance with their wishes*, and that their advice is like the demands of Athens upon her allies—*to be enforced by the sword*: and, after having by a false comparison placed them in an odious position, he provokes additional indignation against them, by referring to the ruin brought on the states of Greece by the lawless ambition of intermeddlers.

3d. The General then refers to the Helvetic confederacy, as a beautiful example, teaching how long union between the most discordant elements may be perpetuated by the respect paid by the people of one state "to the institutions of another however repugnant to their own principles and prejudices." The plain inference he intends should be drawn is, that the citizens of the free states ought to respect a system which falsifies the fundamental principles of the republic in the enslavement of a sixth part of its inhabitants, so much, as to abstain from all denunciations against it, or any expression of dissent. "For, says he, "*our* confederacy, fellow citizens, can only be preserved by the same forbearance,"—as that practised by the "sagacious" Helvetians.

4. In his efforts to shield southern slavery, the President is for confining the rights of the citizen within very narrow bounds.

"Our citizens "he says, "must be content with the exercise of the powers with which the constitution clothes them."

Only those who, where General Harrison is concerned, are in the habit of calling black, white, and nonsense, *sense*, will dare defend such a crudity. These devotees can of course see no discrepancy between the decision of the General, that "our citizens must be content with the exercise of the powers with which the *constitution clothes them*," and the following declaration in the beginning of the message,—"These precious privileges," (certain unalienable rights,) "and those scarcely less important, of giving expression to his thoughts and opinions, either by writing or speaking, unrestrained but by the liability for injury to others, and that of a full participation in all the advantages which flow from the Government, the acknowledged property of all, the American citizen derives, *from no charter granted by his fellow man.*"

Infinite thanks to our Creator! Our most precious rights are indeed underived from any source, but Himself, and His word is the only law we recognize, in their exercise. The chief merit of the constitution of the United States consists in this, not that it has *clothed us with rights*, but, *that it has left our rights untouched*, or interfered with them, *only to secure them*.

5th. The President introduces in a very clumsy way his partnership illustration,

"There is a fund of power to be exercised under the direction of the joint council of the allied members, but that which has been reserved by the individual members, is intangible by the common government, or the individual members composing it. To attempt it finds no support in the principles of the constitution."

"To attempt" *what*? We should like the General to parse these two sentences. In hunting up the materials of his classical allusions, he must have taken counsel of the oracle of Delphi. Certainly Delphic inspiration itself never exceeded in convenient obscurity the passage just quoted. We shall attempt an explanation, however, in accordance with the most approved rules of interpretation. The constitution of the United States confers certain powers on the General Government which is restricted in its action accordingly. Whatever powers are not conferred by the constitution on the federal government, or prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people. These powers cannot be exercised by the common government, nor can the powers reserved by one state or its citizens, be exercised by another state or its citizens. The power to regulate slavery, abolish or perpetuate it, is one of these reserved powers. Therefore, the citizens of one state have no right to regulate, abolish or perpetuate the slavery of another state. For them to attempt it finds no support in the principles of the constitution. What a treasure of thought! What a mine of constitutional lore we have laid open! Such oracular wisdom should impress us with awe for the genius that can evolve truths so difficult to be attained in obscurity so grand. Seriously what means General Harrison by statements which, if made with any regard to grammatical accuracy, no man in his senses would deny? Simply to convey to Southern people the impression that he is taking ground against abolitionists, while this inference we are represented as repudiating the first principles of our government. This is his meaning, or he has a stronger ambition to state truisms in a novel language than [illegible] purpose under heaven.

6th. What we are about to quote, however, will show that he either grossly misunderstands abolitionists, which after their repeated explanations, is inexcusable, or that he is determined to calumniate them.

"The attempt of those citizens of one state, to control the domestic institutions of another, can only result in feelings of distrust, and jealousy, the certain harbinger of disunion, violence, civil war, and the ultimate destruction of our free institutions." "Experience has abundantly taught us that the agitation by citizens of one part of the Union, of a subject not confided to the General Government, but exclusively under the guardianship of the local authorities, is productive of no other consequences than bitterness, alienation, discord and injury to the very cause which is intended to be advanced."

[illegible] "[illegible] to re-sume [illegible] several domestic institutions" of the other states. It is the [illegible] of abolitionists General Harrison [illegible] [illegible] of those men as well as slaveholders. [illegible] another [illegible] [illegible]

With these brief, fault-finding [illegible], we have no [illegible] [illegible] abolitionists General Harrison [illegible].

District of Columbia.

It remains now, that we expose the General's position in regard to slavery in the District of Columbia. The "wonderful man," as the National Intelligencer [illegible], possesses more cunning than we gave him credit for. Looking forward to the day when the sun would not shine upon an American slave, he was unwilling that a state document, with his signature, should be deposited in the archives of the nation, in which in legible characters should be written his devotion to slavery. But the present had its claims on him, as well as the future. His "venerated mother" had signified her wishes, and the South had uttered her voice. What to do in such a strait! Martin Van Buren had openly worshipped Slavery by name, and most indecently pledged his veto in advance, to secure it in the District, against any legislative action. Shall the new President do the same? Oh, no! he is a [illegible] president—his [illegible] are very different from those of his predecessor—besides, he was supported by the North, which he [illegible] somewhat at the awkwardness of Mr. Van Buren's servility. What then! Is the magician more honest, more orthodox than the hero?—What to do? This is the question. General Harrison having been in the field, is better acquainted with stratagem than his wily predecessor. By stratagem he happily thought he will secure the out-posts of slavery in the District of Columbia. He will talk of the disabilities of the people of that District—stripped of rights so dear to the American citizen. He will excite sympathy for their hard fate, admiration for their [illegible] and humiliations, magnanimously [illegible] that the people of the United States may have a [illegible] for their representatives to consult [illegible]—and, when the temperature of their sympathetic emotions is elevated to the right degree, then will he appeal to them—What more can you ask of these, your suffering brethren? Is it not enough, that they are politically disfranchised—and will you touch their personal rights? Will you take away from them their—we were on the point of saying *slaves*—but we must follow the General's *diplomacy*, not his *meaning*. Will you then deprive them of their *property*? "Are there indeed citizens, of any of our States, who have dreamed of their *subjects* in the District of Columbia! Such dreams can never be realized by any agency of mine."

Behold what diplomacy can accomplish! It can recognize the rights or wrongs of slavery in the District of Columbia, and give a solemn pledge, that a bill for its abolition shall not receive the sanction of the President; in other words, it can do precisely what Martin Van Buren did and the whole party responds, Amen!—The whole party-press exclaims, "How frank! how manly! how *just!*" And *abolitionists* even shout over the *anti slavery* virtue of their "beloved chief!"

The reader from this, gathers our opinion of that part of the message which refers to the District of Columbia. We insert it, and ask, if it does not mean what we have said, what does it mean?

"It is in this district, only, where American citizens are to be found, who, under a settled policy are deprived of many important political privileges, without any inspiring hope as to the future. Their only consolation under circumstances of such deprivation, is that of the devoted exterior guards of a camp—that their sufferings secure tranquility and safety within. Are there any of their countrymen who would subject them to greater sacrifices, to any other humiliations than those essentially necessary to the security of the object for which they were thus separated from their fellow-citizens! Are their rights alone not to be guaranteed by the application of those great principles upon which all our Constitutions are founded. We are told by the greatest of British orators and statesman, that, at the commencement of the War of the Revolution, the most stupid men in England spoke of "their American subjects." Are there indeed citizens of any of our States who have dreamed of their subjects in the district of Columbia? Such dreams can never be realized by any agency of mine. The people of the District of Columbia are not the subjects of the people of the States, but free American citizens. Being in the latter condition when the Constitution was formed, no words used in that instrument could have been intended to deprive them of that character. If there is any thing in the great principle of unalienable rights, so emphatically insisted upon in our Declaration of Independence, they could neither make, nor the United States accept, a surrender of their liberties, and become the subjects, in other words, the slaves, of their former fellow-citizens. * * If this be true and it will scarcely be denied by any one who has a [illegible] [illegible] of his own rights as an American citizen, the grant to Congress of exclusive jurisdiction in the District of Columbia can be interpreted, so far as respects the aggregate people of the United States, as meaning nothing more than to allow to Congress the controlling power necessary to afford a free and safe exercise of the functions assigned to the General Government by the Constitution. In all other respects, the legislation of Congress should be adapted to their peculiar position and wants, and be conformable with their deliberate opinions of their own interests."

The plain meaning of all this is, General Harrison holds that the clause of the Constitution quoted by abolitionists in support of the position that Congress has power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, confers no such power; and General Harrison will never by any agency of his permit the realization of such an object unless asked for by the people of the District.

And now we should like to ask this gentleman, "if there be any thing in the great principle of unalienable rights, so emphatically insisted upon in our Declaration of Independence," whether the four thousand colored people in the District of Columbia "could make," or the [illegible] thousand white people, "accept a surrender of their liberties, and become the subjects, in other words the slaves," of their fellow men? If not, whether the 30,000 white people there, could [illegible] the 4000 colored people their liberties, against their will? If not then we should like to ask him, what account he can render to the God before whom he must soon appear, for his virtual pledge to [illegible] so outrageous a usurpation of the rights of these four thousand people against the constitutional action of Congress. With the Declaration of Independence in his hand, and his [illegible] [illegible] of God, let him answer this question [illegible] he dare.

TEMPERANCE IN CINCINNATI.—The citizens have [illegible] hold of Temperance in good earnest. In several of the wards, license candidates have been brought out; and such are to be set up in all the wards. The people seem determined to withdraw their sanction from tippling entirely, and who does not rejoice? A few years since, the noble Hammond headed the attack on the grog-shops. It is doubtful, whether without his powerful aid, the friends of temperance would then have succeeded. We have no Hammond among us now. It is [illegible] that the people are ahead of—shall we say the entire press, of this city? And the same with [illegible] exceptions may be said in regard to the [illegible]—*it is behind the times*. The citizens are carrying on a vigorous, most judicious plan of operations, to free themselves from the curse of rum-selling, and *the press is almost still*.—Opposition is doubtful—it is a friend of temperance—[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] what, [illegible]? Well—[illegible]. It [illegible] [illegible] which we [illegible] already [illegible]. [illegible], they wish [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the lines are drawn—*license* [illegible] *to none*, [illegible] the watch words—[illegible] two parties, [illegible] [illegible] the press [illegible] really wish well to the right side, and we [illegible] doubt [illegible] just on [illegible] [illegible] without [illegible].—To [illegible] "[illegible]," [illegible] *are pre*[illegible] [illegible] &c. [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible].

Since writing the above, an editorial [illegible] on the subject, has appeared in the Cincinnati [illegible]. We hope this paper will rally the friends of [illegible].

☞ CALL FOR HELP.—Within a short period several anti-slavery papers have sprung up around us, and are now making strong efforts to obtain patronage. They are the "Palladium" at Cleveland, the "Protectionist," and the "Free-labor Advocate" in Indiana, and the "Genius of Liberty" in Illinois, all under the control of sterling abolitionists. We earnestly hope these may be patronized enough for us all, or [illegible]. We would just say to our patrons, however, that our new friends have curtailed our list somewhat, and that if they expect the Philanthropist to be sustained, they must redouble their efforts in its behalf. It would be a bad thing, if by cutting up the patronage, we should all run down together; of which certainly there is great danger, unless abolitionists show more spirit than they have done for a year past. We call upon our friends then for help. We know, that if each individual would make a little effort, our subscription list would soon be doubled.—Who will make the effort? Who will ask his next door neighbor or friend, whether he will subscribe? If we were just starting a paper, some of you would not rest till you had sent us one or two hundred names. Is our paper any the worse for being an old one? And think you, that it less needs support? In all sincerity we say, never did the Philanthropist demand so much effort on the part of its friends to sustain it, as it now does.

SPRING FASHIONS.

The subscriber is now receiving his Spring stock of Florence or Tuscan Braid, Leghorn and Straw bonnets, Misses Flats &c.

Purchasers may rest assured of not only getting the latest fashion, but the best of goods, at prices to suit the times, either at Wholesale or Retail, at No. 5. Fourth street between Main and Walnut.

A. F. ROBINSON.

N. B.—Just received some beautiful Florence Braid Bonnets.

Cincinnati Prices Current.

Corrected Weekly for the Philanthropist.

March 24, 1841.

Flour,	$3 31;
Wheat,	52 cts for new, old 42.
Corn,	20
Oats,	18 to 20.

WHOLESALE PRICES.		
Ashes—		
Pearl, lb.		6
Pot, "	5	
Almonds, s. s.	15	18
Alum, lb.	6	8
Bees-wax, lb.	25	
Beans, bush.	50	62
Brimstone, r lb.	6	8
Crackers,	6¼	
Candles—		
Mould, lb	10	
Dipt, "	9	
Sperm "	48	50
Coffee—		
Rio, lb.	13	[illegible]
Havana,	13	
Java,	1[illegible]	
C[illegible], bush.	16	
Cassia, lb.	3[illegible]	
Chocolate,	13	15
Cheese, "	5½	7
Clover seed	[illegible]	
Cloves, lb.	[illegible]	
Cordage—		
Tarred, lb.	10	[illegible]
Manilla, "	16	[illegible]
Copperas, "	3	4
Castings, s., l.	3 50	
Sugar ket. "	3 [illegible]	
Corks, vel gr,	50	[illegible]
C[illegible]or, lb.	6[illegible]	87
Chalk,	2	3½
Feathers,	37 a 40	
Fish—		
Herring, box.	75	[illegible]
Mackerel,	18 [illegible]	19 00
No. 2	[illegible]	15 [illegible]
No. 3		7 a 9
Salmon,	[illegible]	
Cod,	[illegible]	
Fi[illegible] "	[illegible]	
Filberts, lb.	10	
Glass, box—		
8 by 10	[illegible]50	3 75
10 " 12	4 [illegible]	4 75
Ginger race.	2½	
ground, "	2½	
Glue, "	6	20
Ginseng, "	16	18
Gunpowder—		
Wade's, kg	5 5[illegible]	6 50
Dupont, "	7 [illegible]	7 2[illegible]
Grain—		
Wheat, bush.	[illegible]	62
Corn, "	20	
Oats, "	18	2[illegible]
Hops, east., lb.		50
Hay [illegible],	10 00	[illegible]
Hemp, cwt.,	5 50	6 [illegible]
Indigo—		
Carraccas, "	1 75	
Manilla, "	1 50	1 [illegible]2
Iron, bar, "	4½	5
Hoop, "	6	8½
Lead, pig, "	5[illegible]	
bar, "	6	
White dry "	10	[illegible]
In oil, keg,	2 80	2 87
Red, lb.	12½	15
Logwood, t.	40	[illegible]
Cut, lb.	3[illegible]	[illegible]
Madder. "	20	
Nutmegs	1 62	1 75

WHOLESALE PRICES.		
Molasses—		
N. O., gall.	28	
Sugar-house,	40	46
Mustard, lb.	37½	
Nails, cut, 3d,	8	
4d,	7½	
6d,	6½	
8d,	5½	
10 and 20d	5¼	
Oil—		
Olive bask	5 50	6 00
Wh[illegible]	1 45	1 50
S[illegible] "	1 42	1 45
[illegible]	70 a 75	
Tan., bb	2[illegible] 00	2[illegible] 00
white [illegible]	15 00	16 00
Paper—		
Wrapping, r[illegible]	2[illegible]	2 00
No. 1 [illegible]	3 [illegible]	3 50
No. 2, "	2 [illegible]	3 00
Pepper, lb.	12½	1[illegible]
Pimento, "	10	11
Provisions—		
Bacon,	5[illegible]	6
B. hams,	9	10
Sides,	4	5
Shoulders,	3½	4
Lard,	6½	
Butter, plenty,	6	10
Flour, bl.	3 31 a 3 50	
Pork—		
Mess, bl.	10 50	11 00
Clear, "		13
Prime, "	9	
Rump "	$9	
Raisins, Ten. bl.	5 [illegible]	
[illegible]	3 [illegible] a 3 [illegible]5	
Rice, [illegible]	[illegible]	
Sugar—		
N. Orleans lb.	7½ in hds,	
"	[illegible]½ in bls	
Loaf,	15 to 16	
Lump.		none
White H[illegible]	[illegible]½	13
Brown		none
Segars—		
[illegible]	[illegible] 25	1 50
[illegible]	35	37½
Spanish "	10 00	20 00
Salæratus, "	cask 6½	keg 10
Salt—		
Zanesville bu.	30	
Kanawha, "	28	
T. Island. "	40	
S. Petre, [illegible] lb.	9	10
Shot, bag.	1 87	2 00
Soap, No. 1 lb.	6	6½
No. 2, "	5½	6
Turpentine, gal.	75	100
Tallow [illegible]	7½	8
Teas—		
Imperial, lb.	90	85
Gunp'wder, "	90	85
Y Hyson, "	80	85
Souchong, "	50	55
Tin p. X, p.	12 50	
Block, lb.		
Tobacco—		
Va Cav., lb.	35 to 45	
" 12 Lump.	6	20
Ky. No. 1, 6 tw.	8½	9
" No. 2		7½
Vinegar, gal.		

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Philanthropist.

ABOLITION---WHIGS---DEMOCRATS--NEGRO-PHOBIA.

Columbus, March, 1840.

DR. BAILEY.—Inclosed, I send you a report of Mr. Carpenter's remarks in the senate on an amendment offered by Mr. Hazeltine of Preble, to the Bill, intended "to provide for the execution of the public printing."

SATURDAY, MARCH, 6th.—The House Bill to provide for the execution of the public printing came up in Committee of the whole. This bill provides, that in the first week in April of each year, public notice shall be given, setting forth that written proposals will be received, until the first day of September, "from any citizens of the State for executing the public printing of the State for one year," &c.

Mr. Hazeltine moved to amend the bill by inserting the words "white male" before the word "any," so that, it would read, "from any white male citizens"*—and gave as a reason for this amendment, that he was not disposed to permit the labor of negroes to come in competition with the labor of the white people.

Mr. Carpenter said he cared but little whether the amendment prevailed or not; if the Senator from Preble [Mr. Hazeltine] insisted on it, he should move to amend the amendment by striking out the word "male," as it was possible it might prevent the senator from competing with other laborers, if it were permitted to remain there.

In the afternoon when the same bill came up in the Committee of the whole.

Mr. Hazeltine said he had something to say in relation to the amendment of the Senator from Medina (Mr. Carpenter.) to strike out the word male and insert the word "female"

Mr. Carpenter, interrupting, said he had not used the word female.

Mr. Hazeltine replied, that he so understood him, and proceeded at some length to show, that if black laborers were permitted to enter into competition with others, and the word "female" should be inserted, the Senator from Medina would himself he presumed be one of the competitors. He said that he had offered the amendment seriously, and insisted on the impropriety of permitting colored persons to enter into competion with the white, for the public printing.

Mr. Carpenter observed that after so much had been thrown out by the Senator from Preble, he presumed it was expected that he would follow with a rejoinder; though but for the remarks which had been just made, he would have preferred to have said nothing further on the subject. The Senator insisted that he *(Mr. C.)* had proposed to insert the word "female." Sir, said Mr. C. I did not mention the word "female." The Senator himself is the only person who has mentioned that term, which he has done several times in his speech this afternoon—though I confess, that his *course* suggested it to my mind before. I did move to strike out the word "male," for I was unwilling to have any thing interpose between—I may not say the Senator from Preble and this competition for labor, since he complains of my personal allusions to him—but I will say *any* Senator in this chamber; and I thought it important, therefore, that the word "male" in the amendment should be removed out of the way.

But, sir, I said nothing about inserting "female," nor do I now intend to propose it, since the Senator has declared that he will not enter into any competition for the public printing.—But, sir, the Senator from Preble may yet find it convenient to change his present determination—and that there may be no legal disability in his way, I move that the word "male" be stricken out of the amendment.

The Chairman put the motion which was lost.

Mr. Carpenter continued. Mr. Chairman, I will now make some inquiry into the character and object of the Senator's amendment. He insists on his amendment, because he is unwilling the people of color—a proscribed and persecuted class—should be permitted to compete with white men in the execution of the public printing. He is alarmed lest the seventeen thousand persons of a despised caste, one ninety-fifth part of all the people of Ohio, should crowd all the rest of the people—the favored race—off the arena of competition. He is afraid that they may prove themselves superior to the privileged race—brave man!!

Was that his motive, Mr. Chairman?—Or was it the mere pleasure of reminding the colored people that they are black?–the supreme felicity of taunting them once more with their low condition, and of contrasting their proscribed and low estate with his great superiority, the nobility of his rank? It is not enough for the dignified Senator from Preble, that the people of color are persecuted by your statutes; are trampled down by your customs; are stripped of the privileges, and immunities, and rights of citizens, are shut out from the light of intelligence, by gross violations of your constitution! In witnessing all these wrongs, his gratification would be incomplete, if he could not taunt and tantalize them with an additional badge of their legal degradation. And he must do this officially—he must rise up in his place as a Senator, and seek to incorporate this new, this wanton reproach into another of your statutes, to express to the colored people throughout the State of Ohio, that he, the Senator from Preble, understands and glories in their depressed condition.

Sir, it is not proper that I should scrutinize the motives of the Senator. But from the very nature of the case, we can form no other judgment than that he was induced to move the amendment for one or two reasons—either by a latent fear of the superiority of the colored people, or by a desire to plant an additional pang in their bosoms, by taunting them with their supposed inferiority.

Sir, it is the supreme happiness, the highest aim of some persons to preserve the purity of their complexion, and to make this perfect—and persons of a very fair complexion, and a certain intellectual calibre—whose complexion, by the way, far exceeds in worth, all that appertains to them both of body and mind—should perhaps be little blamed for such supreme devotion to the preservation of a blank and a milk-white face. It may be well for Senators, who have no other quality to distinguish them from the rest of their race, to protect their pretty faces from the weather, or from whatever might mar their delicacy, and deprive them of a distinction so desirable, so highly important, especially such as they might be able to attain in a comparison with the sooty complexion of the colored people.

Why, sir, this desire for distinction has nothing singular in it—it is natural enough. We often see it displayed in the costume, the ruffles, the head dress, the sleek hair, the studied gait, the pompous air, the wise, the lofty, the commanding look, and the stately attitude. Well, sir, to men who delight in all these modes of showing their superiority, who must be distinguished, and can only be distinguished by aping the manners of a French dancing-master, the dandy or the galvanised doll, the idea of competition with black men would doubtless be very terrible.

Mr. Chairman, continued Mr. Carpenter, the impressions made upon the minds of men by their relation to those around them are sometimes peculiarly pungent. A few years since an American, a distinguished man—the celebrated John Randolph of Roanoke, as he lay on his death bed, called to his waiting man and directed him to write the word "REMORSE," on a card which he had in his hand. The man did so. He then directed him to write it on the other side, and he did so. The dying man viewed it on the one side, and then on the other, repeating the word, "*remorse*," "*remorse*." "You sir," said he, addressing his attending physician, "You sir, know nothing of that word *remorse*—Oh no!—you cannot understand it." In the opinion of the dying Randolph, nothing short of the position which he held in relation to certain circumstances could give to any man the idea of the full force and import of that word. And it may not be amiss to remark to the Senator, from Preble, that the circumstances which enabled that man, upon his death bed to comprehend the awful import of that word in all its force and pungency, was the relation *he* sustained to certain colored persons.

Sir, that word "*remorse*," may convey but little terror to the mind of the Senator from Preble; but sir, I think there is a word which must be of a fearful import to him. There is a word in common use in New England—a provincialism of most portentous signification to gentlemen of the class I have described. It is the word "*crock*,"—it means to blacken as with soot or coal. Now, sir, I recommend to my friend from Preble to write this word upon *his* card, in plain large letters—to eye it intently, as did this notable Randolph the word "*remorse*,"—to acquire and inwardly digest its Yankee meaning—to ascertain and feel its full import. Then to place his card, thus inscribed with a monition so inestimable, safely within the folds of his linen, and bind it to his bosom—if he dare have so dreadful a word so near him—to wear it about him as an amulet—to set his heart upon it as a perpetual and unfailing guardian–and whenever he meets with any thing black, especially a *black man*, to take to his heels, exclaiming "*crock!*" *crock!!*" Thus securing himself from that most horrible of all things—contact with any of the colored race.

But, sir, in a matter of such vast importance as that of maintaining the superiority of one complexion over another, I must be permitted to give my friend one admonition further; and that is this, to keep aloof from the kitchen—to beware of any association with the cooks, and shoeblacks, and black shoes; for it migh bet quite disastrous to lily hands and taper fingers, to be found among the soot and "*crock*" of pots and kettles, boots and shoes, and the like, however much affection, or old acquaintance, or comfort might prompt it. And with this last advice to my friend from Preble, sir, I leave him to dispose of the subject".

The "Bill securing the benefit of the *Habeas Corpus*, and repealing all laws heretofore passed on that subject," which was reported in the early part of the session, by Mr. Bliss, Chairman of the Standing Committee on the Judiciary, having been considered and passed in the Committee of the Whole, and recommitted to the same committee which reported it, was reported back this morning by Mr. Perkins, with amendments, which were agreed to.

Mr. Worthington of Ross, moved further to amend the bill, by inserting the word "white" before the word "person" where it occurs.—His object, in proposing this amendment, was to prevent fugitive slaves from availing themselves of the benefits of this bill.

Mr. Perkins said he was astonished beyond measure that any man at this late day, should attempt to deprive any human being of the benefits of the writ of *Habeas Corpus*. He could and nothing further.

Mr. Bliss asked the gentleman from Ross, if he would deprive human beings, because they were black, of all legal protection? Would he offer their entire liberty upon the altar of slavery? Would he deliver them up, *en masse*, to the tender mercy of kidnappers?

Mr. Nye said this amendment strikes at all liberty and humanity. Are we prepared, said Mr. Nye to travel back into the ages of barbarism? If you deny to the black man the benefits of the writ of *Habeas Corpus*, you deny him all protection—you deliver him up into the hands of the merciless kidnappers. If you insert this amendment into the bill, you will give to these men-stealers full license to take from the State as many black men as they please. If you adopt this amendment, you will place an indelible blot—an ineffaceable stain upon your statute book—you will have disgraced the state forever, and no future legislation will ever be able to redeem its character. There is an anti-abolition fanaticism—a phrenzied monomania among us, on the subject of slavery. While I am not an abolitionist, I would avoid the opposite extreme. But if this amendment prevails, I shall consider my native state eternally dishonored, and placed far behind the relentless despotisms of the old world; and far, far behind the slave states of this nation in all of which the benefits of the writ of *Habeas Corpus* are free to all, both black and white.

Mr. Bartley *(Dem.)* said he was sorry that this amendment had been proposed. The bill was as it should be. At the last session of the legislature a bill containing precisely the same provisions, as they are now before the house, was reported, and an attempt was made to create that alarm about abolition, which now exists in this House, but it was promptly put down, and the bill was passed by a unanimous vote. He hoped that the amendment would not prevail, and that it would pass in its present form.

Mr. Worthington withdrew his amendment.

Watkins said, that, as the Bill had an awful squinting towards abolitionism, he would move that it be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Toland moved the previous question which was carried and the bill was indefinitely postponed by the following vote.—

Yeas—Messrs. Aten, *Bell*, Brough, Burns, *Clarke*, *Cochrane*, Dunn, *Florence*, *Hawkins*, Hockinberry, *Israel*, Jenkins, Johnson of Monroe, *Kaylor*, King, *Lanme*, *Lawrence*, Morris, Mc'Anelly, Mc Gugin, *Pollock*, *Probasco*, Raffensperger, *Reynolds*, Riblet, *Shuber*, Shreve *Stinson*, *Toland*, *Watkins*, Wilson, Wood, *Worthington* 34.

Nays, Messrs. *Allen*, Bartley, *Bliss*, *Brown*, *Carpenter*, *Dunham*, *Giddings*, *Griswold*, *Hamilton*, *Johnson* of Cuyahoga, *Marsh*, *Moore*, *Nye*, *Perkins*, *Reece*, *Reeves*, *Robbins*, *Scott* of Crawford, *Scott* of Greene, *Scott* of Harrison, *Smith*, of Adams, Smith of Stark-Spindler, *Streeter*, *Vincent*, *Van Voorhes*, Warren, *Weaver*, *Welch*, *Young*, *Speaker*, 31.

I ought to have mentioned, in my report of Mr. Nye's speech, that he insisted, that the present legal provisions relating to the writ of *Habeas Corpus* were comparatively worthless—that there was virtually no legal security for personal liberty, and that the passage of the bill, in its present form, was indispensible to the protection of our citizens.

This vote is the most fatal one to the predominance of the whig party, which has been given this session, and I heard one say, he would not for fifty dollars have had it given. I remarked to several that I believed it would give one or both houses to the Democrats next winter. They all said it was highly probable. The agitation and uneasiness which followed this vote was excessive. Mr. Perkins, who, by the way, is a man, a gentleman, every inch of him—who is always calm, sensible, [illegible] comprehensive and to the point; manifested the keenest mortification, and [illegible] upon himself all that chagrin which [illegible] only to those who betrayed their trust, and the rights of humanity.

Yours, &c.

J. J.

P. S.—Those in *italics* are whigs.

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* From the amendment, it would seem as if Mr. Hazeltine were as fearful of competitorship with the labor of *females*, as that of "negroes."

MISCELLANEOUS.

ENERGY OF CHARACTER.—Energy of character is the philosopher's stone of this life, and should be engraved upon every heart; it is that which has peopled the temple of fame, that which has filled the historic page with great names, in the civil and military world; that which has brought a race from barbarism, drawn the veil from science, and developed the wondrous powers of nature; it makes great men and makes men rich. First or last it brings success. Without it Webster would have been a New Hampshire lawyer, Thomas Ewing a buckeye salt boiler, Franklin a journeyman printer. Without it, Demosthenes would have stammered on to his grave, and Cincinnatus died a common farmer; Shakspeare would have been shot for poaching, Pope died selling tape, Roscoe lived selling beer, and Napoleon gone out of the world a Corsician bully. With it each one may not only do more for his day and generation, but much for the world in the past, the present, and the future.

Energy of character will do the same thing for any man in a small way that it has done for these. Give the lawyer energy of character, and he will succeed at the bar without talent. It is the secret by which the merchant, the artist, the scholar and mechanic arrive at distinction and wealth. If they fall once, they try again; no contrary winds beat them down, or if down they will not stay down. The man who has energy of character will rise in spite of fortune and in spite of opposition. Give a man energy and he is made a man, put him where you will. It is this fact that gives us confidence that the American people will rise from their present depressions as soon as the blast has blown over that threw them down. In defiance of bank suspension, bad currency and every other evil that malice and ignorance can fix upon them, the people of this country have energy enough to rise and prosper. He who gives up in despair, and cuts away the sheets of his canvass because he finds contrary winds in his passage is but a poor navigator.

STRONG DRINK AND SABBATH BREAKING.—Whilst freely admitting that the great primary cause of Sabbath breaking is to be found in that carnal mind which is at enmity with God, and which ever prompts us to seek our happiness in earthly gratifications and indulgencies, it is, we conceive, undeniable that the use of intoxicating drink is, with the bulk of our laboring population, the very general occasion of their entering upon that demoralizing course of life. The time principally devoted to this debasing gratification, is the very close of the week. At a recent meeting of the Scottish Temperance Society, it was stated by J. Dunlop Esq., "that after the most careful inquiry from the delegates who had attended the various meetings at which he had been present in England and Scotland, he found that in Great Britain, entirely apart from Ireland, there had been, through the instrumentality of the Abstinence Society, so many as seventy thousand individuals restored from careless, to regular Church-going habits, up to the middle of 1839." Since the time alluded to, the number of total abstainers, including those in Ireland, is increased six-fold, and there can be no doubt that the number of individuals who now regard the Sabbath, and are constant in their attendance at places of worship, who used generally to neglect them, exceed four hundred thousand.—Of one hundred and seventy-seven reclaimed characters at Birmingham, who had previously been habitual Sabbath breakers, it was ascertained, as the result of inquiry, that one hundred and seventy became regular attendants at places of worship, after connecting themselves with the Abstinence Society. The Bishop of Norwich, when presiding at a meeting of the Total Abstinence Society, held at Norwich on the 21st of September last, bore the following decisive testimony in favor of Temperance Societies: "He knew they made way for religion, and the greater part of those individuals that had taken the pledge, were also attendants at different places of worship. This he could state from his own experience and observation." Within a twelve month after the Abstinence Society at Camborne had commenced operations, eighty children were admitted into the Wesleyan Sabbath School there, and it was found on inquiry, that in every instance they were previously prevented from attending in consequence of the drinking habits of their parents.

[Bristol Temperance Herald.

[From the Congregationalist.

MYSTERY INVOLVED IN MYSTERY.

On the night of the 15th inst., Mrs. M. Coon, of East Haddam, in this State, was burned to death, in a manner the most appalling and heart-rending.

Mrs. C. was about 65 years of age; was the mother of five children, and had an intemperate husband.

The wretched woman was first discovered in the morning by her husband, in a sitting posture, on one end of the backlog, which was burnt in two and nearly consumed. By the action of the fire, her body was so much contracted as not to measure probably more than three or four feet in length.

The lower part of the right side of her body rested against the jamb, and from the point of contact, was a little inclined to the left, with her head bent over, and apparently without support. The water pail, partly filled, was a foot or two from her.

One foot rested firm upon the earth, and was not much burnt. The other was bent a little under, the end of it quite burnt off.

Her arms were bent in the form of an imperfect circle, or rather of an oval or ellipse, with her hands, the one a little within the other, the fingers of both of which were burnt to a coal.

The countenance was much distorted, apparently with great anguish, the whole face was dreadfully disfigured, and the entire body with the exception of the left foot, (as above described,) was literally roasted.

Her clothing was entirely consumed, with the exception of the top part of her cap, a small piece of her dress and other garments about the waist. Such was the appearance of this whole scene, that no pen, however gifted at description, could give any tolerable idea of it. It is impossible that any one who did not behold it, should realize its horrid and appalling aspect.

Since yesterday morning, multitudes have visited the house to witness a more horrid spectacle than they before beheld, and God grant they may never [illegible] apparently little or nothing to support her. A most hideous and pitiable object.

But what seems still more strange, why did not the husband, who had been to mill, and returned about 9 o'clock in the evening, discover his poor wife in that sad plight?

He called for her as he says, *because he needed help*, but saw nothing of her.

And this is the more mysterious still as he went to the hearth and drew within three feet of her, [illegible] warmed his feet and then retired to rest in an adjoining room.

The most charitable construction is he was too much disguised with liquor to discover what was passing around him. If his wife was then burning, as is not impossible, why did he not see her, and like a faithful husband, render some assistance? But if the fire had become quite extinguished why did he not smell the burnt clothes, flesh and bones of his companion? The rest, though dreadful to be seen is easily conjectured.

The poor man, like many others, is a lover of that which often steals away the senses, maddens the brain, deadens sensibility, and renders torpid all our active powers.

Whatever may be wrong in this case, so much is certain. Had the poor woman been blessed with a sober husband, her condition would have been sooner discovered, and perhaps her life spared. This event is most awful and appalling.

SCRAPS.

AN UNDECIDED BRIDE.—On Thursday morning last, a lady and gentleman, who were matrimonially presented themselves at St. Anne's Church, with the avowed intention of being converted into man and wife. Both, apparently, were in the best of humors with themselves and each other. When all the preliminaries had been arranged, and the Reverend gentleman was waiting to execute his part of the ceremony, the lady, who had, for some moments previously, been observed to exhibit an appearance of indecision, entered into conversation with her intended, in a subdued tone, the word "regret," however being distinctly audible. The expected bridegroom, after many apologies for the trouble he had occasioned informed the clergyman that they would "take a little longer time to consider of the matter, and would call again to-morrow." This was the fourth unsuccessful attempt which the gentleman had made to lead the fair one to the "hymeneal altar;" but she was, evidently, as yet, unprepared for the sacrifice. On one occasion, the parties presented themselves at the church, after the time prescribed by the rubric; twice they made appointment with the officiating minister which they did not keep, and on the fourth occasion, the result as above stated.

[Eng. Paper.

REVIVAL IN SCOTLAND.—A letter from Rosshire, in Scotland, to a gentleman in this city, dated Dec. 26, 1839, says:—We are happy to tell you there are a great many of the young brought under serious conviction and inquiry. The awakening commenced here in summer last, and is still continued. There is great opposition to the inquirers, but most of them are in a very favorable condition. Those awakened keep private prayer meetings among themselves." The letter further states that a minister who had been very successful in the revival in several parishes, had been opposed by the established clergy, but was sustained by the people.

[Recorder.

COLLEGE REBELLION.—A Baltimore Correspondent of the United States Gazette, writes Feb. 8. There was a "rebellion" yesterday among the students of St. Mary's College, of this city. A student, so runs the story, ordered a white female servant to take a pitcher of water to his room, which she refused, as the room did not come under her supervision. Thereupon the student broke the pitcher over her head. For this most disgraceful and dishonorable act the President of the college immediately expelled him. Some of the other students undertook to resent his quarrel, and whilst they were at the next meal, they simultaneously rose, upset the tables, breaking the dishes, and threatening further outrages. The police was called in, order soon restored, and fifteen of the ringleaders dismissed in disgrace from the College.

SLAVERY IN KENTUCKY.—The Louisville Public Advertiser quotes the Lexington Observer and Reporter as saying that, "Kentucky would this day abolish slavery if a convention were called to re-model her constitution," and "concurs" in that opinion. The two papers represent, in part, the two political parties in that State.

[Gazette.

HONEY, A CURE FOR THE GRAVEL.—The following which appeared in the Liverpool, (Eng. Courier, may prove serviceable to some of our readers:

"About twenty-seven years ago, (says a correspondent,) I was much afflicted with the gravel, and twice in serious danger from small stones lodging in the passage. I met with a gentleman who had been in my situation, and had got rid of that severe disorder by sweetening his tea with half honey and half sugar. I adopted this remedy, and found it effectual. After being fully clear of my disease for about ten years, I declined taking honey, and in about three months I had a violent fit of my old complaint. I then renewed the practice of taking honey in my tea, and am now more than three score and ten and have not for the last seventeen years had the smallest symptom of the gravel. I have recommended my prescription to many of my acquaintance, who have never known it to fail."

The Rev. E. W Sehon, of the Wesley Chapel, offered the following:

Whereas, the pulpit is ordained of God to correct abuses, to abate evils, and to create in regard to them a correct public moral sentiment: And whereas, we have reason to fear that the power of the pulpit has not been so often or so efficiently used in behalf of the temperance cause as that cause demands: therefore,

Resolved,—That it be the united and earnest request of this general meeting, that simultaneous sermons be preached in behalf of the temperance cause, by every minister, of every religious denomination throughout Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and western Virginia, on the last Sabbath in March.

LICENSES IN CONNECTICUT.—At the late town meetings in Norwich, East Windsor, Manchester, Lyme, Branford, Danbury, Monroe, Colchester Simsbury and Wellington, Connecticut, the sale of intoxicating liquors has been prohibited. In East Hartford, Marlborough, Hebron, Durham, Bridgeport, Watertown and Sharon, the sale is allowed. In New Canaan, the privilege is to be confined to agents of the town, and the profits of the business put into the Treasury. In Litchfield, at the second meeting the vote passed the previous week, imposing a duty of $10 on retailers, was rescinded by a vote of 169 to 151; and a meeting then passed a vote, 172 to 137, giving liberty to all electors to retail. In Mansfield, the privilege of retailing can be obtained by the payment of five dollars. In Coventry no person is permitted to sell unless he first pays into the town treasury twenty-five dollars.

THE TWO FARMERS.—Two farmers, who were neighbors, had their crops of early peas killed by the frost; one of them came to condole with the other on their misfortune.

"Ah!" cried he, how unfortunate we have been neighbor. Do you know I have done nothing but fret ever since. But, bless me! you seem to have a fine healthy crop coming up just now. What are these?

"These?" cried the other; why these are what I sowed immediately after my loss."

"What, coming up already!" cried the fretter.

"Yes, while you were fretting, I was working."

"What, and don't you fret when you have a loss?"

"Yes, but I always put it off until I have repaired the mischief."

"Why, then you have no need to fret at all."

"True," replied the industrious gardener, "and that's the very reason; in truth, its very pleasant to have no longer reason to think of misfortune, and it is astonishing how many might be repaired by a little alacrity and energy."

PREMIUM FURNITURE.

MITCHELL MOORE, & Co. Furniture and Chair manufacturers, Citizen's Cabinet Warerooms, No. 2 Second-street, between Main and Sycamore-streets, Cincinnati. Grateful for the liberal patronage which they have received since their association as a firm, inform their friends and the public generally, that they continue to manufacture and keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of articles in their line of business. It being the desire of Mitchell, Moore & Co. to sustain their reputation, they have therefore determined to employ none but experienced workmen, and use good materials in their manufactory.

They respectfully invite their fellow-citizens who may want to purchase articles in their line of business, to call and examine their stock.

MITCHELL, MOOR & Co.

nov 27tf

Ohio Mechanic's Institute.—This is to certify that Messrs. Mitchell & Moor exhibited at the Third Annual Fair of the Ohio Mechanic's Institute, several specimen's of Furniture, viz. a work-stand, table, and a birds-eye maple bedstead, which were adjudged to be the best work exhibited.

Given under our hand this 27th day of June. 1839.

JOHN P. FOOTE, Pres't

L. T. WELLS, Sec'y.

FARMS AND COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE.

A pleasant Country Seat with 9 acres of rich land situated upon a McAdamized road, 3 miles from town. The improvements consists of a new house with six good rooms, a cellar and portico; also a frame stable and a cistern. This is a delightful retreat for a family during the Summer months.

A fertile Farm of 80 acres, situated 5 miles from town, with 65 acres in tillage, a frame house with four rooms and a cellar; also a log house, a frame barn, a tenant's house, a small orchard and a garden. The land is good, well located for cultivation, watering with springs, and fenced with posts and rails.

A fertile farm of 100 acres, located 6 miles from town, and close to a McAdamized road. It has 90 acres in tillage, a good orchard of 8 acres of apple trees, a frame house with 5 rooms, a cellar and a porch, a large frame barn, a store room, a well, and several springs. The land is rich and level.

A Country Seat with 26 or 60 acres of land, situated on the Lawrenceburg road, and the Ohio, 7 miles from town, with about one half in cultivation, an excellent new frame house built in cottage style having 4 rooms, a hall, a porch and a cellar; also a wood house, a log house, a cistern and a few fruit trees. The house stands upon a mound, and has a fine view of the river and the surrounding country.

A Country seat with 17 acres of superior land, located upon a turnpike road, 7 miles from town, with 7 acres in culture, the rest a delightful grove planted with blue grass. The improvements comprise a new frame house with 7 rooms and a hall; also a frame stable for 10 horses, a poultry yard, 2 wells, an orchard of 250 choice fruit trees, and a large garden tastefully laid out, and planted with 100 Isabella and Catawba vines.

A good farm of 100 acres, situated 7 miles from town, in a healthy region, having 60 acres in cultivation, a brick house with 9 rooms, a cellar and a porch; also 2 frame barns, a milk house, a stable, a wood house, a well and many springs; likewise 2 orchards, a garden and a yard well paled. The land is chiefly in grass, good quality and well located for tillage.

A farm of 160 acres, situated 9 miles from town, upon a turnpike road, with 60 acres in culture, a few fruit trees, 2 good wells, a spring and a log house. The land is good and favorably located for tillage.

A farm of 55 acres, situated upon a road 8 miles from town, with 40 acres in tillage; a house with six rooms, a large orchard of excellent fruit trees, a well and many springs. The land is good, well cultivated and all fenced.

A Farm of 135 or 90 acres, located 10 miles from town, having 70 acres in culture, 40 fruit trees, a good stone house having 10 rooms, a cellar and 2 porches; likewise a brick house with 5 rooms and a cellar; also a milk house, a frame barn and a smoke house. The land is fair quality, well watered and calculated for a Dairy Farm.

A desirable Farm of 200 acres, situated 9 miles from the Court House, with 75 acres in culture, a new house having 4 rooms, a cellar, and a porch; a good peach and two apple orchards, containing from 200 to 300 choice trees; likewise a garden with quince, cherry, pear, plum, raspberry and currant trees. The land consists of rich bottom and good upland.

A fertile farm of 108 acres, situated upon a Turnpike road, 14 miles from town, having 90 acres in cultivation, an excellent frame house with 8 rooms, a cellar kitchen and two porches; a tenant's house, and extensive frame barn, a stable for 8 horses, and a large corn loft; also tool, smoke, wagon, gear, wash, carriage and cider houses,—two wells, several cisterns and many springs; also a superior orchard of choice trees, a culinary garden with many fruit trees and grape vines. The land is very rich, level, and well fenced with posts and rails, with gates for the fields. The buildings are new, well painted, laid out with a good taste and calculated for a gentleman of fortune.

A farm of three hundred acres, situated 29 miles from town, upon a good road and a canal, having 100 acres in cultivation, two apple orchards of 8 acres grafted fruit trees, a large brick house with thirteen rooms, an extensive dining room and a cellar; also two commodious stables with lofts for hay, a well, and numerous springs. The land is first and second bottom and hill. The house is now used for a tavern. There is a lock upon the premises with 10 feet fall.

A good Farm of 160 acres of level land, situated upon a road, 34 miles from town, having 90 acres in tillage, a frame cottage with 6 rooms, a hall and a cellar; also an excellent frame barn with stables, a log house, a garden well fenced, and well stocked with choice vines and quince trees; likewise two orchards of choice apple, pear, cherry and peach trees, a well and several springs. The land is favorably located for tillage, the neighborhood good and salubrious.

A fertile Farm of 200 acres, located 45 miles from town, having 100 acres in tillage; a good frame house with 6 rooms, a cellar, and two porches; also a new frame pork-house, a frame house, a stable and an orchard of bearing apple trees. The land is rich, and consists of bottom and upland. It it considered one of the best farms in the country.

A Farm of 300 acres of good land, situated upon the Ohio 75 miles from town, with 200 acres in cultivation, a young orchard of grafted apple trees, a good hewed log house, and an excellent spring. There are 200 acres of bottom and 100 of upland. It has the reputation of being an excellent farm.

A desirable Stock Farm of 508 acres, situated in Illinois, 20 miles from the Mississippi and 4 from a country town. The land consists of one half prairie, and one half wood, with 150 acres in cultivation, 2 log houses, 2 log barns, a good well, a reservoir of pure water for cattle, and an excellent orchard of 4 to 6 acres of apple, plum and peach trees. It has a large range of unfenced prairie for summer pasturage, and a thick grove near the house for winter shelter.

Farmers and Citizens who wish to dispose of their estates can, by application to me, have the advantage of an extensive advertisement of their property in English and German, both in Europe and the United States, without cost to them, unless sales be effected.

Very many other farms and Country Seats for sale; also several tracts without buildings, near and far from the City. Eligible Houses in various parts of the city for sale. Citizens and emigrants are invited to call for full information, which will be given gratis, if by letter, *postage paid*

Capitalists can obtain 10 per cent. interest upon Mortgage or the best personal security at long periods; or 6 per cent. at 10 days sight.

Persons desirous of receiving money from England, Wales, Ireland, Scotland, and other parts of Europe, can have the cash paid them in Cincinnati, as soon as the payment is advised by the English bankers. English Bills of Exchange, Gold and Bank of England Notes bought and sold.

☞The experience of *nine years* in the sale of Real Estate, enables me to furnish correct and valuable information to Emigrants.

THOMAS EMERY, *Estate and Money Agent*, No. 11, *East Fourth St.*

SLAVERY AS IT IS.

A new supply of this invaluable work just received at the Ohio Anti-Slavery Depository—Send in your orders and keep it circulating.

Also, 1,000 copies "LIBERTY" at 12 1-2 per copy
October 29th, 1839.

A. N. NEWTON,

Surgeon Dentist.

Has removed to 4th street, south side between Main and Sycamore.

A. N. Newton intends to devote his time and attention to all the branches of his profession and hopes he shall succeed in giving entire satisfaction in all operations of the teeth.

Particular attention paid to children's teeth.

References, { M. ROGERS, M. D.
W. H. BRISBANE, M. D.

NEW EDITIONS.

Truman and Smith have in press New Editions of various publications. They have increased their manufacturing facilities, and hope now to be able to meet the heavy demand extended to these popular books. They are now publishing as follows, viz:—

20,000 Eclectic Primers;
10,000 Eclectic Spelling Books;
10,000 Eclectic First Readers;
10,000 Eclectic Second Readers;
10,000 Eclectic Third Readers;
4,000 Eclectic Fourth Readers;
2,000 Ray's Eclectic Arithmetic;
3,000 Ray's Little Arithmetic;
5,000 Ray's Rules and Tables;
1,000 Mrs Beecher's Moral Instructor;
1,000 [illegible]
2,000 Mason's Sacred Harp, Vol. 1;
2,000 Mason's Sacred Harp, Vol. 2;
2,000 Mason's Sacred Harp Patent;
2,000 Mason's Young Minstrel.

The above books are now in press, and [illegible] will [illegible] every department [illegible] to render them worthy of the popularity they now enjoy.

They will be printed in a superior manner on Power Press Establishment of Messrs. Morgan & Co. on fine handsome heavy paper manufactured expressly for these works, and they will be bound in a good and substantial manner.

Published and sold by TRUMAN & SMITH, Main street, East side, between 4th and 5th.

MONEY IN ENGLAND.

Persons wishing to procure money from any part of Egland, Wales, Ireland, and Scotland, for their friends to remit it through their Bankers to the *count of Thomas Emery with Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., London*, can receive the cash in Cincinnati or elsewhere, if desired, as soon as advised the money is paid to the English Bankers, the name of the parties for whose use it is designed must be stated.

THOMAS EMERY, *Estate and Money Agent*, 11 *East Fourth St.*

C. DONALDSON & CO.

IMPORTERS & DEALERS IN HARDWARE & CUTLERY, in all its Varieties.

No. 18 Main street, Cincinnati.

N. B—A large assortment of the above goods constantly on hand, which they offer for sale, Wholesale and Retail on the most favorable terms. 48—tf

FREE DRY GOODS.

Calicoes; Bleached and unbleached muslins, do. Canton Flannel; Apron check, and colored muslins, printed and plain Pongees; bleached, unbleached, and lead colored Knitting Cotton; cotton and linen table Diapers; White Grass Cloth; Wicking and Cotton Socks; Fine Linen Thread; Super 4-4 Bed Ticking, Cotton pantaloon stuff; Men and Women's Cotton Hose; Twilled muslins.

Also, a variety of Silk, Linen and Woolen Goods Wholesale and Retail.

CHAS. WISE, *N. W. corner of Arch & Fifth Street, Philadelphia.*

N. B. Persons from a distance, wishing any of the above goods can have them sent by forwarding their order to the subscriber.

C. W.

PETERS' PILLS

We would call the attention to the advertisement in our columns to-day of PETER'S VEGETABLE PILLS. We understand by the best medical authority, that there is no preparation of the day which enjoys so enviable a reputation. At the south and north, their success has been unbounded, and wherever introduced we believe they have given the most perfect satisfaction. We have this day had an interview with one of our citizens Henry K. Fox, who was recently cured of a most remarkable and obstinate cutaneous eruption, where the body was covered with fulsome ulcers, and even the tonsils of the throat eaten away, and by using these Pills daily for six weeks, was entirely restored to health.—*New York Examiner.*

PETER'S VEGETABLE PILLS.

They do indeed restore the health of the body, because they purify and invigorate the blood, and their good effects are not counterbalanced by any inconveniences. Being composed entirely of vegetables, they do not expose those who use them to danger, and their effects are as certain as they are salutary; they are daily and safely administered to infancy, youth, manhood and old age, and to women in the most critical and delicate circumstances. They do not disturb or shock the animal functions, but restore their health; and for all the purposes which a vegetable purgative or certain cleanser of the whole system are required they stand without a rival.—They are allowed to be all that can be accomplished in medicine, both for power and innocence.

Houlton, Maine, Dec. 2[illegible], 1839

Dear Sir:—For upwards of fifteen years I have been severely troubled with a diseased liver, and the various medicines I took produced but little effect in my case, while the advice of the best physicians in the State served to patch me up for a month or two, and then to leave me worse than ever. I then of my own accord, tried Hygenian Pills, and they came very near killing me, and the use of a dozen bottles of Swaim's Panacea, was attended with nearly the same result. These great failures disgusted me with the real names of medicine, and I had firmly resolved to use no more—until about two years since, when your agent, Dr. Harris [illegible] ted so eloquently upon the virtue of your Pills, that I consented to try them; and most happy I am [illegible] so, as they gave me almost immediate relief, and effected a complete cure of me in a couple of months. Since then I have used them constantly in my family—have administered them to children of a week old, and at various times have given away as many as twenty [illegible] to severe sufferers and thereby broken several [illegible] vers. At one time of my life I practiced medicine and am at present a settler in the army, where there are many patients and but few physicians. Being also a storekeeper at Hancock Barracks, I should like to be appointed agent for the sale of your most excellent Pills, therefore, if you have no objection, you can forward to my address the enclosed order, which will be handed you by Captain Webster, of the 1st Artillery U. S. Army, who by the way, is another enthusiastic patron of your medicine.

GEORGE R. HOOPER.

PETER'S VEGETABLE PILLS.

Are daily effecting some of the most astonishing and wonderful cures that have ever been known; in consequence of which they have now become a shining mark, against which all the arrows of disappointed hope, envy and uncharitableness are levelled without distinction.—The town and the country are alike filled with their praise. The palace and the poor house, alike echoes with their virtues. In all climates, under all the temperatures, they still retain their wonderful powers, and exert them unattended by age or situation. They are simple in their preparation, mild in their action; thorough in their operation, and unrivalled in their results.

Peter's Vegetable Pills are Anti-Bilious, Anti-Dyspeptic, and Anti-Mercurial, and may justly be considered a universal Medicine; but they are peculiar beneficial in the following complaints: Yellow and Bilious Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Croup, Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Female Obstructions Heartburn, Furred Tongue Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Incipient Diarrhœa, Flatulence Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Cholic, Blotch ed or Swallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of Bowels, where a Cathartic or an Aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither griping, nausea or debility.

These valuable Pills, are for sale by W. H. Harrison & Co. Glascoe Harrison & Co. O. Goodwin & Co Tudor & Best, Cincinnati.

Dr. Peters Pills can be obtained in almost every County town and village in the State of Ohio, Pennsylvania, and throughout the United States.

☞Enquire for Dr. Peter's Vegetable AntiBilious Pills.